THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE NEW YEAR'S NIGHT—A Tale.

I stood at the door of the festive room
Where was manly grace and beauty's bloom,
And all looked splendid, and dazzling gay,
As they danced the joyous hours away:
And every face wore a smile so bright,
And every step was so quick and light,
That it seem'd as they'd made a league with Care
That none of her children should enter there.

I will not say, that the tranquil brow
Conceal'd no vexing thoughts below,
That the sunny smile, and the sparkling glance,
That lighted and gemmed that many dance,
Were the radiant beams of spirits blest,
Or the genuine gleamings of hearts at rest:
Bright glitters the scene when Pleasure's wand
Is wav'd in her jewel-cover'd hand;
But peace sheds a softer and steadier glow,
A liberal, calm and tranquil flow,
Which, not music, nor mirth, nor wine to-day,
Can give, or take away.

Swiftly and gaily the minutes flew,
And they started to hear the bell count two.
As they on their ears the unwelcome chime,
They reproach'd the heedless speed of time;
"Who might," they said, "to have pass'd in his flight,
To prolong the birth of the New Year's night,
But cruel still, as in former years,
He grants no boon, he hears no prayers."

"I grant no boon, I regard no prayer,"
Replied a voice from the upper air;
Breathless they stood, in severe surprize,
When upward they turn'd their enquiring eyes,
And beheld old Time o'er the glitt'ring throng,
Waving his ever changeful wing;
But ere the air cleft with the parting stroke,
In solemn tone, these words he spoke:

"The idle breath of the children of men,
In chidings or prayers to me is vain,
I scuff it by with my pinions wide,
In my forward course, as I ceaseless glide;
Alike to me the prayers or plaints
Of dying sinners, or living saints;
From my eye of fire no tear ever steals,
My heart of stone no repentance feels.

Wealth sought to bribe my lengthened stay,
But I look'd on his heaps, and they melted away;
Power thought to bind me to his great throne,
But I touch'd the mass, and it crumbled down;
Bright Beauty won'd me to spare her soft form,
But I left her to banquet her sister worm;
And sought have I left in gay Pleasure's bowers,
Save the wither'd leaves, and the faded flowers:
And in the wide halls where her flambeaux gleam'd
Hath my raven croak'd and my bittern scream'd."

Young Genius sued for an amaranth wreath,
And I gave him the shroud and the pall of Death;
Fame blew her loud trumpet, and spread her roll,
But I broke the brass, and consumed the scroll;
And ever, when Earth's Babel-building hands,
Heap high their towers, and their glitt'ring sands,
I "stretch my hand out" over the main,
And my wide wave levels them all again!

But I may not pause—for "a mighty one,"
His "feet as fire," his "face as the Sun,"
And "cloth'd with a cloud," from "Heav'n comes down,"
His head adorn'd "with a rainbow" crown;
With an "open book" in his ample hand,
On the earth and sea he shall equal stand;
His reading voice shall silence break,
And "seven deep thunders" their echoes wake!
Then lifting his hand up to Heav'n, he—
"By him who made heaven, and earth, and sea,
Shall swear that I shall no longer be!"

† Rev. chap. 10. CORNELIA.

THE BRIDE OF THE ISLE.

Come, love, for the day beams are breaking,
And specials from slumbers are waking,
Let us haste to the bark that is waiting
Now down by the silver lake side;
The morn is reckoning and fair,
Then quick to the barge we'll repair,
And swift o'er the dimpled waves glide.

For this is the day—our festival day,
We kneel at the altar of Hymen to pay
Those vows we yet cherish, and wish to obey,
May peace on our house long smile.
For love thou art dearer by far to this breast
Than those who in diamonds, and jewels are drest,
My fair chosen Bride of the Isle.

We will bin to our dear native bow'rs,
There revel away the gay hours,
And thy brows shall be twin'd with sweet flowers,
Whose richness chanted the soil;
Then come while the day beams are breaking,
Let us haste to the barge which is waiting
My beautiful Bride of the Isle!

E.L.L.E.N.

THE INDIAN GIRL'S ADDRESS TO THE EUROPEAN.

Thou bid'st me come, from my forest home,
Where the wild rose blooms, and the red deer roam;
To speed with thee, o'er the waters wide,
To a land where thou say'st I shall be thy bride;
And rich attire shall there be mine,
And the pride of wealth shall around me shine.

Ah! no, Ah! no, I have treasures here,
To my heart of innocence far more dear,
And would not fly from this seat of health,
For all the glittering pride of wealth,
And my Indian youth, oh! *his* sparkling eye,
Outshines all thy jewels brilliancy.

White man! I cannot speed with thee
To thy home across the wide rolling sea;
My heart cannot wander from scenes of youth
And my Indian lad claims my love and truth—
And can I forget him? ah! no, ah! no,
While the red sun shines or the blue waves flow.

Hast thou seen him? his form like the graceful pine,
And his eyes are black—and with love they shine,
When they gaze on me—but when rous'd in fight,
Ah! then indeed are they fearfully bright;
And the foemen have quail'd 'neath the glance of his eye,
As swift from the strength of his arm they would fly.

Here white man, I give thee a wampum band,
'Tis the work of the Indian maiden's hand;
Oh! keep it—an emblem of Peace 'twill be
Between us, if e'er thou shouldst think on me,
And again ask me not with thee to rove,
From my forest home—from the youth I love.

I ask no wealth—there are treasure here—
To the red girl's bosom more bright—more dear,
And the music of birds when in air they spring,
Is sweeter than any that man can bring,
And the silver waters, when calm, can be
A mirror bright enough for me.

No rich attire I crave from thee,
That of my race, suits well for me;
No jewels bright need adorn my hair,
I can deck it with flowers full, bright and fair,
I ask no gems—my pride and wealth
Is my Indian youth—and the smiles of health.

SELIM.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SUCCESSION IN THE TRIUMPHS OF DEATH

Were the changes, occasioned by death in the course of twenty, or even ten years, all to take place at once, it would be appalling. Even were the number of deaths in a given time no greater than at present, yet did they all occur at once—did all those, whom we now see successively taking their place in the "halls of death," vanish from our view in the course of a day, with what emotions of terror, of agony should we contemplate the scene! For a moment let us imagine such a state of things, and consider its probable effect on the character of man. We will suppose, that in a certain portion of the world, for ten years no individual is called to the tomb. The tolling bell is not heard, and the garb of mourning is not seen. The inhabitants sleep and wake evening after evening, and morning after morning, unvisited, unalarmed by the king of terrors. At length those ten years pass away, and all those, who in the ordinary course of things, would have died in that time, are suddenly called into eternity. They retire to rest in the evening, light and joyous, and promising to themselves, that "to-morrow shall be as this day, and more abundant," and ere the morning dawns, the groans of death are heard in many a habitation, and soon the eyes of multitudes are closed upon all that is earthly. I will not attempt to describe the scene of horror and amazement that would ensue, where each heart would be so deeply distressed by its own miseries as to leave no opportunity for sympathizing with those of others. It is fearful to think of the utter wretchedness that would result from a stroke so sudden,—so appaling in its appearance, and so terrific in its apparent consequences. But after a while the solemn scene is past—and for ten years more, death enters not the dwellings of the survivors. Again days, months, and years pass away, while the tomb claims not its annual offering. The path that leads to the grave-yard is untrod, and the green grass waves undisturbed over the repositories of the departed. By degrees the feelings of the survivors regain their wonted tone, and the countenance resumes its accustomed smile. The scene of mortality, with which they were once appalled, now rests among the events of former days, and by new scenes and new objects of interest is gradually effaced from their thoughts. It is painful to reflect on it, and therefore they shun reflection. Nothing occurs to tell them that they too must die: but on the contrary, the progress of death seems to be arrested. Under such circumstances it is natural to suppose, that they would rest in fancied security from his attacks, and that stupidity and neglect of preparation for death would form a fearfully predominant trait in their character. And thus they would go on unconcerned, till another of the victorious hours of death should arrive, and call multitudes to bid farewell to the scenes of time, and the survivors to another season of surprise, and terror, and agony.

ARCOLO.

THE LADIES FRIEND.

No. VII.

A MODEL.

The following female character is translated from the French. However highly coloured the portrait may appear, it is not without a living original.

"It is her happiness to be ignorant of all that the world calls pleasure; her glory is to live in the duties of a wife and mother: and she consecrates her days to the practice of social virtues. Occupied in the government of her family, she reigns over her husband by complaisance; over her children by mildness; over her domestics by goodness. Her house is the residence of religious sentiments, of filial piety, of conjugal love, of maternal tenderness, of order, peace, sweet sleep and good health. Economical and studious, she prevents want, and dissipates the evil passions; the indigent who present themselves are never repulsed; the liveries avoid her presence. She has a character of reserve and dignity, that makes her respected; of indulgence and sensibility, that makes her loved; of prudence and firmness, that makes her esteemed. She diffuses around her a mild warmth, a pure light, which vivify and illumine all that encircle her.

Happy the man who possesses such a wife, and can justly appreciate her worth; happy the children who are nurtured by her care and unsettled by her counsel; happy the domestics who wait her commands, and enjoy her benevolence; and happy the society which holds in its bosom a being worthy of a better world.

AFFECTION.

The same sweet sensations that glow through the closer ties of society, which pour in the bosom of the husband and the father, pervade, likewise, the whole mass of being; and though weaker in proportion to the distance of propinquity, yet cannot be be called wretched, who receives or communicates the smallest portion of their influence. From the impassioned feelings of the mother, to him who stands joyless on the verge of apathy, the tide of affection flows in a long and devious course. Clear, full and vehement, it descends into the vale of life, where, after a short time, becoming tranquil and serene, it separates into many branches; and these again dividing, wander in a thousand streams, dispensing as they move along, the sweets of health and happiness.

FEMALE GOVERNMENT.

Let the sons of a family lose their respect for their mother, and it will be utterly impossible for a substitute for natural authority to be found. I do not hesitate to say, (and do not say it rashly, or without much examination of the subject, that those families, where the character of the mother is depressed to that of a mere housekeeper, are never well governed; and that, on the contrary, the sons of those mothers, whose rank in the family authorizes them to be the counsellors of their children are in childhood more amiable, and in manhood more worthy than others. If children are not under the government of the mother, they must necessarily be left very much to their own guidance, and exposed to early associations unfriendly to virtue. Their characters will be mostly formed by the influence of adventitious circumstances; unless indeed, the father can oversee them constantly, which is rarely the case. The father requires the boy to obey his mother, and perhaps gives him long lessons on the subject; but of how much weight they will be in turning the scale between duty and inclination, when the child sees that the father does not respect her himself it requires but little sagacity to conjecture.

All the influence which women enjoy in society,—their right to the exercise of that maternal care which forms the first and most indelible species of education; the wholesome and mitigating restraint which they possess over the passions of mankind; their power of protecting us when young and cheering us when old,—depends so entirely upon their personal purity, and the charm which it casts around them, that to insinuate a doubt of its real value is wilfully to remove the broadest corner stone on which civil society rests, with all its benefits and with all its comforts.—Scott.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Father of all! whose love has given
The boon that lifts my thoughts to heaven!
Teach me to guard with watchful care
The treasure thou hast sent me here;
And while my purest feelings flow,
With warm affection's fullest glow;
Oh! let thy strength pervade my heart,
And teach me all a mother's part.
This cherish'd babe which fills my arms,
And cheers me with its opening charms,
Is thine in life, is thine in death;—
Its earliest, and its latest breath
Came, and must go at thy decree—
Its life is only lent to me!
Then teach me with thy heavenly skill
To wait obediently thy will!
And while I train its thoughts to rise
From earth towards its native skies,
O may my trembling heart prepare
To yield it to thy heavenly care,
When thy sad messenger shall cease
To bear it to its safest home,
But if thy mercy spares it now,
To childhood's bloom, to manhood's glow,
Still let thy precepts be its guide,
Still let thy law of love abide,
For none but those who own thy sway
Can safely tread the narrow way.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE ON NATIONAL HAPPINESS."

It has been the fate of the last century to nourish and bring to maturity, among some of the polished nations of Europe, strange principles of human conduct, and ideal notions of moral perfectibility. The perusal of some, and indeed many of the most gifted productions included in the last age, leads to detect the germ and bud of infidel sentiments, engrafted even upon their very excellencies. It was indeed an age of scepticism! when those lessons of virtuous truth, which had entwined themselves around the most sacred feelings of the heart, were stifled by the then very prevalent sentiments generated by human weakness. The events that transpired too, exhibit to the enlightened philologist, in what mazes of error man will insensibly bury himself, when his nature is wrought up and kindled by the intensity of passion.

The experiment of inquiry into the sources of that thirst for infidelity, which was licensed for a season to scourge, and, as we trust, to reform the nations of Europe, would be beneficial, but, perhaps, impossible. The important question why, after the intellectual and moral powers of that favoured continent had witnessed such overwhelming impulses to improvement as successively mark the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the human mind apostatised from that distinguished eminence to which it had been so honourably elevated by the aid of splendid discovery, remains yet unanswered.

It seems to have been the gradual work of a protracted succession of years, and might probably have been brewing at the distant period of the reformation.

Patronised and accelerated by some of the most celebrated French and English talents—reiterated by the trumpet of public opinion, this storm of human pride and scepticism stood suspended for a while in the horizon of the European sky;—and while the Statesman was gazing with anxious astonishment, it suddenly burst, and levelled into one mighty rubbish of destruction, the ancient and venerable throne of the Bourbons. Nor was the issue suspended here—it ceased not till it had battered the bulwark of our hopes—had washed away in its swelling flood those noble beacons of human security, the restraints of moral and religious truth.

The period of the French revolution exhibits to our minds the first strange example, (and would to God it were the last!) of the concentrated energies of a splendid empire, roused into action, and plunged into anarchy by the sole influence of corrupted tenets. It seems to have been a conquest of scepticism and corruption, over virtue and religion. Defended too as these sentiments were, by some of the leading spirits of the age, they could not but for the moment flourish; yes, and the infidel essays of an eminent English historian will be propelled by the same breeze and wafted by the same current, which secure to the most distant generations, his excellent and inspired history. A most noted French dramatic writer, has so interwoven his hollow principles with his works of humor as that no ordinary discrimination will seperate the compound. Such sentiments in the hands and under the patronage of commanding talents—wielded with dexterous activity, and infused into the thousand channels which communicate with public opinion, may so disease a nation's every resource as that the resisting efforts of an age will be insufficient for their disgorgement. Changes may be brought to act upon their more remote relations, physical power may be collected and organised for their prostration—laudable exertions may be made to recall this corrupt national taste, but when they are infused into the body of a nation's Literature, they will not cease to act and react until the reaction has spent itself, and their own burdensome weight crushes the fabric.

Hence Literature, which is nothing but the embodied feelings of the age, can never be so dangerous to national happiness, as when united as it frequently is with a taste perverted by infidelity and scepticism.

Under this transformation, Literature, whose one great object, should be to link together the happy interests of the human kind, is a death-angel—the strength of the lion and the rancorous malignity of the viper, are united and identified.

Genius cannot make up for the want of chastity of sentiment, and we can easily fancy the period when by some mysterious perversion, the eye of the public is vitiated, and will not be gratified but by some direct or indirect caricatures on moral and religious truth. Fortunately, however, for the moral interests of society, such periods of epidemic depravation, are few and far between; and we confidently hope, that while a good Literary taste shall find supporters and admirers, this and every other enlightened nation will be the watchful guardians of its welfare.

The question has been frequently put, and perhaps as many times answered, What are the prospects of this nation in regard to its future Literary, and consequently, its moral and intellectual situation? In a government framed and supported as this is, embracing within its pale, such a variety of complicated interests—of local, and perhaps ineradicable prejudices, many conjectures which may now appear rational, will perhaps never be realised.

The political regeneration of this and the South American republics, is a great and doubtful experiment, and whether it will be brought out with complete and happy success, our posterity must witness, and decide. It is to our national dignity, however, that our Literature has not been retrograde or stationary since the declaration of 1775.

Even now, were Franklin permitted to visit his country, and was made acquainted with the advanced improvements of this day, he would not pronounce us the same nation with that which he but a half century ago contributed so much to emancipate.

The moulding of our future aggrandizement or ruin, depends much, if not altogether upon the good or bad influence of our Literature. Its importance in raising us to an elevated advancement, and that acme of influence which it cannot fail exerting on our daily unfolding destinies, cannot be subjected to a computation.

It is a power which nothing but great talents can wield and regulate, which if vitiated nothing but great and well disposed talents can restore.

Wafting in its channel the united national opinion, disposing as it does of every thing which is destined to be of any advantage or detriment to our hopeful prospects, it must be watched and protected. If it be left to itself and there is no healthy counteraction when demanded, it may connect itself with a bad moral taste; and our boasted public opinion, upon which now so safely rests the superstructure of republicanism with a hundred heads and a thousand hands will violently lay hold of the pillows of this government, and rend them piece-meal; and the miserable policy of our Statesmen will be,

"To push eternity from human thought,
And make their souls immortal in the dust."

But thanks to Heaven! there is a remedy, for the application of which the high talents of this nation and the well-wishers of its prosperity, must not fail to contribute their influence. So long as infidel sentiment is shut out from those higher and more refined channels of American Literature, it will grovel and be extinguished in humble obscurity. But let it once be the watch-word of the national councils—let the most influential ranks of society be not impervious to its advancement, and this now thriving, and happy land, will be but one extended wild of solitary desolation, and the then necessarily disorganized government will be like a floating island, which has been thrown into notice by the earthquake, and is rocked at the mercy of the merciless billows. But present appearances justify no such suspicions; and should the period ever arrive when the resources of these United States, shall be thrown back into the scale of degradation in which Greece for centuries has been; when the cultivation of our national resources may have passed into other hands—and another government shall here give laws to another people—our only request is—and there may be grounds for hope—that some future generation may recognize and claim this as *classical* ground, with the same delightful enthusiasm with which we now lay claims to Greece.

PHILOPEMEN.

"Aunt Esther Harvey,"—says a city sojorer at our elbow—"Country ladies boast of being more lively than city maidens. The one breathes an air polluted with the noxious exhalations of swamps and marshes; the other inhales an atmosphere tempered by the protections of art. The one drinks water from a pail; the other quaffs——, (but here we *must* avoid contrast.) The one walks upon bad roads, wet grass, or dusty paths; the other trips over the smoothly tesselated pavement. The one is tanned and scorched by the rising and meridian sun; the other is charmed by the soft sounds of music under the gentle light of the moon. The one is the glaring *Hollyhock*; the other is the sheltered rose of a garden. In the country all is untamed, and in a state of nature; in the city is found the cultivation of mind and manners, which alone render life happy."—[*N. Y. Times.*

City ladies boast of being more delicate than country maidens. The one breathes an air polluted with many thousand breathes; the other inhales the breeze freshened over the new mown hay. The one drinks water from the sewer-mingling pump, or through impure pipes from the open horse pond; the other pours it from the moss-covered bucket, or dips it from the pure spring. The one walks over the hard pavements, along the dusty pile of bricks; the other trips over the soft grass, along the green foot row of trees. The one is pale and sickly from watching at the evening concert; the other is ruddy and healthy, from rising with the morning birds. The one is the lily of the green house; the other is the rose beside the stone wall. In the city is seen and admired the ingenious handywork of man; in the country are traced and hallowed the stately steppings of the Almighty.—[*Ohio Spectator.*

Cuba, in extent little greater than one of our largest states, furnishes exports equal in value to two-thirds of the exports of the whole twenty-four.—Florida is capable of producing nearly all the articles of Cuba, and hence its immense value may be easily estimated. A million and a half of oranges are gathered in St. Augustine and its vicinity. The rice lands of Florida equal those of Carolina, which sell at $200 an acre, while those of Florida sell at $3 or $4; and $4,000,000 might be saved by it to the United States in tobacco and segars now imported from abroad. Wine and silk of the best might be produced as easily as at Bordeaux, Languedoc or Valencia, not to mention the staples of indigo, sea island cotton, sugar, &c.

☞ An Englishman once on a hunting party in the East Indies, hastily struck a Peon for having let loose, at an improper time, a greyhound. On receiving the blow, he started back with an appearance of horror and amazement, and drew his poinard. But again composing himself, and looking stedfastly at his master, he said, "I am your servant, and have long eaten your rice"—and having pronounced this, he plunged the dagger into his own bosom. In these few words the poor man pathetically expressed—"the arm that has been nourished by you shall not take away your life; but in sparing yours I must give up my own, as I cannot survive my dishonor."

A VIEW OF THE PASSAIC FALLS, PATTERSON, N. J.

[Copied from the Casket, or Flowers of Literature, &c. published by Atkinson and Alexander.]

The Passaic River at the Fall (of which the above is considered a correct view) is truly remarkable; it is about forty yards wide, and flows with a very rapid current till it comes within a small distance from the edge of the Fall, when it suddenly empties itself in one entire sheet over a ledge of rocks of nearly eighty feet in perpendicular height. The river winds in the form of a Z, and the falls are at the upper angle. Further below it runs on through a chasm formed of immense rocks on each side, into which the water has worn large fissures for a distance of one hundred yards, leaving the sides of the excavation perfect precipices much higher than the Fall, and which seem to have been once united together. By mounting upon an embankment of stones in front of the Falls, to the Canal reservoir, and thence ascending a flight of steps to a gate and house of refreshments, the upper level of the Passaic is reached. The few acres of land facetiously denominated the Isle of Man, on account of its being completely insulated by the Canal, affords a terrible prospect, and to look down it reminds us of the melancholy catastrophe which occurred here a few years ago, to a lady, who had ascended to the upper level, over which she was viewing the labyrinth beneath, when becoming dizzy, she lost her footing and was precipitated into the gulf below.

A large fragment of the rock has been reft from the main portion, making a deep crevice of three feet in width, black, terrific and dangerous; down which a stone, it is said, may be heard to rumble until the sounds are lost in the distance.

Patterson has increased greatly within a few years, and is of so sudden growth, that it is related that some of the inhabitants of the adjacent country scarcely know where such a place is situated. The factories, arranged on a canal brought from above the Falls, are very spacious, and do honour to their patriotic proprietors.

ON PASSAIC FALLS.

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1806.

In a wild tranquil vale, fringed with forests of green,
Where nature had fashion'd a soft sylvan scene;
The retreat of the ring-dove, the haunt of the deer,
Passaic in silence roll'd gentle and clear.

No grandeur of prospect astonished the sight,
No abruptness sublime mingled awe with delight;
There the wild flowret blossom'd, the elm proudly waved,
And pure was the current, the green banks that laved.

But the spirit that ruled o'er the thick-tangled wood,
And had fixed in its gloomy recess, his abode,
Loved best the rude scene that the whirlwinds deform,
And gloried in thunder and light'ning and storm.

All flush'd from the tumult of battle he came,
Where the red men encounter'd the children in flame;
While the noise of the warhoop still rung in his ears,
And the fresh bleeding scalp as a trophy he wears.

Oh! deep was the horror, and fierce was the fight,
When the eyes of the red men were shrouded in night,
When by strangers invaded, by strangers destroy'd,
They entanguined the fields which their father's enjoy'd.

Lo! the sons of the forest in terror retire,
Pale savages chase them with thunder and fire;
In vain whirls the war-club, in vain twangs the bow,
By thunder and fire are the warriors laid low.

From defeat and from carnage the fierce spirit came,
His breast was a tumult, his passions were flame;
Despair sells his heart, fury maddens his wits,
And black scowls his brow o'er his eye-balls of fire.

With a glance of disgust, he the landscape survey'd,
With its fragrant wild flowrets, its wide waving shade,
Its river meand'ring through margins of green,
Transparent its waters, its surface serene.

He rived the green hills, the wild woods he laid low,
He turn'd the still stream, in rough channels to flow;
He rent the rude rock, the steep precipice gave,
And hurl'd down the chasm, the thundering wave.

A scene of strange ruin, he scatter'd around,
Where cliffs piled on cliffs, in wild majesty frown'd,
Where shadows of horror embrown the dark wood,
And the rainbow and mist, mark the turbulent flood.

Countless moons have since roll'd in the long lap of time;
Cultivation has soften'd those features sublime;
The axe of the white man enliven'd the shade,
And dispell'd the deep gloom of the thicketed glade.

Yet, the stranger still gazes with wondering eye,
On rocks rudely torn, and groves mounted on high,
Still, love on the cliff's dizzy border to roam,
Where the torrent leaps headlong embosom'd in foam.

Washington Irvine.

THE BURIAL OF A YOUNG LADY.

(FROM L'HERMITE DE LA CHAUSSEE D'ANTIN.)

"Elle avait de ce monde ou les plus belle choses
Ont le pire destin;
Et nous, elle a vecu, ce que vivent les roses—
L'espace d'un matin."

Serving Subjects, endeavouring to console Cicero for the loss of his daughter, thus addresses him: "On my return from Asia, having left Egina on my way to Megara, my eye rested on the objects which surrounded me—Megara was behind me: Piræus lay on my right, and Corinth on my left. How many cities once flourishing, are now laid level with the dust.—How, said I to myself, in the midst of these immense ruins, can it be conceived, that a man should suffer himself to be overcome by the loss of a single?—These reflections, however just—however plausible—did not console the father of Tullia; because, there are sorrows over which reason has no power, and tears which time alone can dry.

During my career of life, I have frequently seen my companions fall by my side,—my brothers in arms—whose loss I have most deeply deplored; but, in recalling to my mind those ideas of glory, that honourable fame, which so peculiarly embrace the memories of heroes who have fallen in the field of honour, and reflecting that nothing was left for me, but an infirm old age, and an obscure grave, I have frequently been attempted to envy those whose names are immortalized by their very deaths. Every day takes from me some old friend—some companion, of an age equally advanced with myself—I regret them, but say, without murmuring, in the words of Montaigne, their lamp of life had burnt to the socket; death is the immediate consequence of a protracted old age. But when a young girl, just entering the portals of life—for whom heaven appears to have in store a long series of happy years, on whom nature has lavished all her most precious gifts, and whom birth and fortune have surrounded with their most brilliant delusions—when a being such as this is torn from the embraces of her mother, the hopes of her family, and the expectations of love, there is in this cruel decree of fate, a kind of subversion of the general laws of nature—an assemblage of contradictory circumstances, ideas and expressions at which the senses sicken, and the heart breaks. Such is the event to which I have alluded in the title of this article, and of which, during this short digression I have not lost sight.

Robertine de Vilarmont was the daughter of a brave naval officer, a companion in arms of the gallant De Suffreen, who by twenty years of glorious toil, had acquired an undoubted right to enjoy, in the bosom of his family, an ample patrimonial estate, to which he has added little or nothing by his services. He still reckoned among his imperative duties, that of educating his son for the service of his country, and of bringing up his daughter to become the reward of some young soldier, who, by his name, his rank, and his merit, should show himself worthy of such recompense.—I had known M. de Vilarmont in the East Indies. Much younger than me, his father had consigned him to my care, as to that of a Mentor, and our relations of friendship have never since been interrupted. It is two years since I accompanied him to Rochefort, when he went thither to enter his son as a midshipman, on the quarter deck of a vessel which he had himself commanded, and at whose masthead the grandfather of the young man had thirty years before, hoisted the flag of vice-admiral. This regular descent of glory, was a good omen, and accordingly our young Leon, as a reward for a gallant action, has already received the decoration of the brave.

Mademoiselle de Vilarmont had nearly reached her fifteenth year. Educated with the tenderest care, under the eye of the most affectionate of mothers, she was already remarked as the model of every perfection. It was the first season that the young Robertine had appeared in the world; all eyes were turned upon her, and her delighted mother enjoyed with too much confidence, (why may I not say with too much pride?) the brilliant success which her daughter met with at all concerts and balls, of which she formed at once the principal object and the chief ornament. The birth-day of Mademoiselle de Vilarmont had been celebrated by a brilliant fete at the house of her maternal grandfather, at which she had made the deepest impression by the charms of her person, and the proofs which she had given of the superiority of her talents, which her interesting modesty set off with double splendour. Monsieur de Vilarmont had been prevented from accompanying the ladies, whom he had, therefore, entrusted to my care; and during the whole continuance of the ball, which encroached far into the morning, I had officiated as gentleman in waiting to the fair Robertine; I held her fan and her bouquet-chaud while she danced; I led her back to her place, and took particular care to cover her with her shawl, as soon as the country dance was concluded. I was under the same charm which had enchanted every one around me. How suddenly, and how dreadfully was it to be dispelled! It was two o'clock when the party broke up—Robertine had danced in the last set—her mother wished that she should sit down a little while to cool herself; but with a shawl, a cloak, and a closed carriage, what danger could possibly be apprehended? On our going down stairs, the coachman was not with his horses; and while the servants went in search of him, we had to wait some minutes, in a freezing hall, (no inconvenience very general in Paris, and from which even her palaces are not exempt.) At last the carriage drove up, Madame de Vilarmont sat me down at home, and the lovely Robertine, in bidding me good night, added, that she could not do without me, and that she reckoned me as her escort to all the balls of the next season. "If I am alive," answered I, "but, next year is a long while, for an old man like me, to look forward to." Could it be conceived that for her it was still longer?

On calling the next day but one, at the house of Monsieur de Vilarmont, I found the whole family assembled in the chamber of Robertine, who was confined to her bed by a violent pain in her head: her eyes were sparkling, her skin scorching, and her breathing difficult. I know not what frightful presentiment seized me. The air of security which sat on the faces of the whole assembly—even on that of the mother, who was seated at the head of the bed, holding the hand of her daughter, would have surprised me, if I had not seen that it was produced by their confidence in a young physician, in a Titus wig, curled with the utmost care, who assured them (admiring himself in the mirror while he spoke, and flirting, with the end of his finger, the remains of a pinch of snuff, which had fallen on the frill of his shirt,) that the quickness was entirely owing to a febrile movement induced by the paroxysm of the evening before. I took my leave, feeling less confidence in the sounding words of the doctor, than in the prudence of the father, and the youth of the patient.

After quitting this scene, business called me for a few days into the country. On my return home, my porter brought me the letters which had arrived for me during my absence; amongst these was one of larger dimensions than the others; I opened it hastily and, inscribed on a grey satin paper, bordered with mournful vignettes, representing the attributes of death, I read the words, "attend the funeral of Robertine." I threw myself into a carriage, and on arriving at the Hotel de Vilarmont, I found the fatal draperies of death already hung around. I traversed the deserted apartments; I hastened to the closet of Monsieur de Vilarmont, which I found him pacing with lengthened strides. He saw me, and threw himself into my arms, without uttering a single word. The silent agony of this struggle between manly fortitude and overwhelming grief, repulsed all those established consolations of which indifference is always so prodigal. "Come," said he, after a few moments silence, "I have need of your assistance to force my wife to quit this house." What a frightful spectacle offered itself to my eyes in this unfortunate mother! Never have I seen grief under such an agonizing appearance. On her knees at the door of her daughter's chamber, which force alone prevented her from entering, she wept not; her blood-shot eyes were dry, fixed, and vacant; "Robertine, my child," were the only words which escaped her lips. I, myself, despondly, resounded this loved name in her ear; her tears began to flow again; her strength failed; she fainted away—and we took advantage of this cruel moment, to carry her through the garden to the

carriage, into which her husband accompanied her, in order to conduct her to the house of her father. I returned into the parlour, where all the friends of the family were assembled in gloomy silence, preparatory to the funeral ceremony. The open windows gave us a view of the great gate of the hotel, where was the coffin, covered with white silver-fringed drapery, and surrounded by twenty young girls, clothed in white, with their faces covered by long veils, but whose sobs and prayers were audible even to our ears. The master of the ceremonies now came to acquaint us that all was ready. The body had been placed on a car, draperied like the coffin, on which were mounted four young girls, who held the corners of the mortuary pall, and who handed to their companions the strings of silver with which the coffin was surrounded. The relations, in a manner buried under their cloaks of crape, followed on foot, and the numerous friends of the family, in mourning coaches, prolonged the procession, which was closed by the servants of the house, clothed in black. Our first stoppage was at the church of the Maturins, where the last offices of religion were celebrated; after which we proceeded, in the same order to the cemetery of Mont Martre, where, near the tomb where sleep the ashes of the Poet of the Seasons, St. Lambert, the green turf had been hollowed, to receive the remains of a charming being, whom heaven appeared to have shown to us for a few short moments, only to leave an eternal regret for her loss.

Roberine had no name to transmit to posterity—her memory belongs exclusively to her disconsolate parents and for that reason they have been content to engrave on the stone which conceals her forever from their view, the lines of Malherbes, which I have cited in the commencement of this article.

"Born in a world, were flowers of fairest hue
Plant fade away;
If e'er a rose, she lived, as roses do—
But for a day."

AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.

We wish that every friend of this journal should understand, and that they would have the kindness to make it known, that to *any one* who will procure *four* subscribers and remit on their account $20, we will send a fifth copy of the American Farmer without charge—or, any one who will procure *five* subscribers, will be allowed to retain $5 on his remitting the remaining $20. We beg also to repeat, that all which is necessary to be done by any one wishing to subscribe, is to inclose a five dollar note by mail, at the *risk of, and addressed to "the Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore"*—and whether the money be received or not, the paper will be forwarded immediately, and the actual receipt of each number of the volume will be guaranteed by the Editor.

The American Farmer is published weekly, by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, printed on fine paper, the size of ordinary newspapers, folded so as to make eight pages; about one half, or four pages, devoted to practical Agriculture; the remainder to Internal Improvements, Rural and Domestic Economy; selections for housekeepers and female readers, and Natural History and Rural Sports. A minute index and title page to the whole volume is published, and forwarded with the last number of each volume. A single number will be sent to any one who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

To all editors who will give the above one or two insertions, we shall feel much indebted, and will gladly reciprocate their kindness.

P. S. The American Farmer is circulated through every state and territory, and is written for by many of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Union.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

NEW THEORY OF THE EARTH.

The numerous and cogent facts advanced by Capt. Symmes in his late lectures in support of his theory have induced me to become a willing convert. Facts which appear to harmonize in a most sublime manner with the economy and wisdom of the Great Creator of the Universe. The phenomena of nature hitherto considered inexplicable, accounted wonderful and extraordinary when searching for a solution on the old theory, but when applied to the new, appear to be in strict accordance with the laws of nature, producing conviction on the mind bordering on exultation. I do not expect that all who have heard the proofs can enter into my feelings on the subject, but I conceive four-fifths do. To all those who have heard and do not believe, and to all who disbelieve and condemn the new theory without a hearing, and take for granted that no successful attack can be made on their favorite theory, I respectfully submit one of the very numerous proofs adduced by Capt. Symmes in support of his theory, and present it as a problem for their solution, and if a rational solution of it cannot be given, then I shall consider it as striking at the root of the old theory; in fact, giving it the death blow and adding at least one twig of laurel to the new with which it beautifully harmonizes and is exactly as it should be. The question "why is twilight at midnight in midsummer seen nearer the equator in America than in Europe." *Facts*,—twilight is seen at Quebec, lat 46 48, at Michilimackinac lat about 46, and at the falls of St. Anthony lat 45, as stated by an officer of the army now in this city, who was stationed at the latter place, and who communicated the fact to Capt. Symmes after hearing his lecture at the Franklin Institute. He stated it as quite light and distinctly apparent. This gentleman remarked he was the more surprised at the phenomena from his having resided in about the same parallel of latitude in New England, and feels confident it did not occur there. Twilight is not seen in Paris lat. 48 50. The point north of Paris where first seen I cannot state, but it is seen at Liverpool lat 53 22, perhaps about as bright as at the falls of St. Anthony. At Liverpool twilight I believe is attended with this very extraordinary phenomena, viz. that it is not the darkest at midnight, but near one o'clock, a little before or after, (on enquiry of those who have visited or lived there, the fact can be ascertained) (if a fact) here is a difference of latitude 6 22.—"Why is it that twilight is not seen in the same parallel of latitude, and why not darkest at Liverpool at midnight." All the above facts agree admirably with the slope given to the polar opening, the highest part located considerably to the eastward of London, say upwards of 18 degrees, which would likewise account for the darkness observed at Liverpool. I have presented the above as facts which cannot I think be reconciled by old theorists on the spheroid globe, unless indeed they light up a number of volcanoes in the north, a few of which will have to be placed in the ocean; thus located, I cannot think they will burn very brightly.

Whatever state of mind the author of the New Theory may have been in formerly, I know not; at present he appears perfectly sane and rational; but true it is, touch on the subject of his theory, and his ideas fly with more rapidity and vividness than the Aurora Borealis, with this difference that the light reflected is more permanent. I trust ere three years shall have passed away, all the old will become new; when a grateful nation will join cheerfully to render to the author of the new theory for his indefatigible exertions in promulgating it, all the honours and emoluments that he can ask or be entitled to from the hands of JUSTICE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MESSRS. EDITORS—

Indiscriminate abuse is a strong proof of folly, because its direct tendency is to increase the evil it would remedy. The author of a communication which appeared in your last paper, subscribed "a friend to the Ladies," has greatly erred in this respect, by his *general* and *wanton* attack upon every individual who wears a fur cap. It may reasonably be doubted which is the most contemptible and offensive class of characters in society, the would-be wise men in fool's caps, or coxcombs under fur caps. Those men may safely be ranked in the former class who abuse and ridicule every thing in the dress or manners of others which happens not exactly to correspond with *their* ideas of propriety, and who are simple (nay unjust) enough to condemn a whole community because unworthy members may be found in it. There are numbers of gentlemen in this city of the first respectability and talent, and as much "*friends to the Ladies*" as their *sapient* champion above referred to, who prefer the ease and comfort of a fur cap, to the weight and inconvenience of a high bell-crowned hat. It is possible that some individual in a fur cap may have behaved improperly on the occasion alluded to, (tho' by the way, it appears doubtful whether the whole affair might not be as properly ascribed to the too great sensitiveness of the "*nerves of his weak friend*,") yet what possible right can this self-elected champion of the ladies have to direct the finger of scorn—to fix the stamp of infamy, disgrace, and contempt—upon every gentleman who chooses thus to cover his head—upon hundreds who would not only scorn to insult, but would freely shed their life-blood in protecting their beautiful countrywomen. Let this pretended "friend to the Ladies," remember that it is much less a miracle in these days to find a gentleman of fortune, of honor, of talents, of the nicest sense of decency and propriety in all respects, under a "*Bear's skin*," than it is to see an *Ass* beneath that of a *Lion*, or a wise man under a fool's cap.

FUR CAP *versus* FOOLSCAP.

Saturday Evening Post

$2 PER ANNUM—*in advance.*

All subscriptions if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months

LITERARY ENTERPRIZE.

Mr. S. H. Parker of Boston, is publishing a duodecimo edition of the Waverly Novels, from stereotype plates. He has already completed or nearly completed 18 volumes—each of the romances making two volumes. The typography is elegant, and uncommon care has been taken in the correction of the proof sheets. Each volume is also decorated with a graphic illustration of some striking description it contains, executed by the best American artists.

Messrs. Carey & Lea have published a beautiful American edition (in 12mo, pp. 244) of Miss Landon's last volume of verse entitled "The Golden Violet, with its Tales of Romance and Chivalry, and other poems."

Mr. E. B. Williston, of Middletown, Connecticut, is about publishing an interesting work, entitled, "Eloquence of the United States, composed of Specimens of Deliberative, Forensic and Popular Eloquence."

This work will contain the ablest speeches in the Conventions which ratified the present Constitution of the United States. The able and impressive addresses of Hamilton, Ames, Wilson, Madison, Patrick Henry, and others, are here preserved in a permanent form.

The arguments of Pinckney, Webster, Wirt, and Wickham in the Courts of the United States, are here collected and presented to the public.

The Albany County Medical Society, have proposed the following Prize Questions for 1827, $50 each.

1st. The nature of goitre, showing in what section of the United States it prevails, and by what atmosphere or topographical influence that affection is aggravated, and by what remedies it can best be relieved or cured.

2d. The history, causes, and a cure for scrofula, with particular reference to its prevalence and prevention in this state.

The Dissertations to be sent to the Secretary at Albany on or before the 1st of January 1828.

The premium of fifty dollars offered by the American Tract Society for the best Tract on Christian Education, has been awarded to Mrs. Mary H. Cornelius, of Andover, Mass.

COMMUNICATION.

PARKER'S VEGETABLE PANACEA.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The proprietor of the above invaluable medicine, having, through your politeness received the following letter from one of the numerous readers of the Saturday Evening Post, begs that you will do him the favour to give it publicity:

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post, dated Cooperstown, Febry. 4th, 1827.

Gentlemen:—Observing an advertisement in your paper specifying the valuable qualities of Mr. Parker's Panacea, it gives me peculiar satisfaction to have an opportunity of proving to the world the inestimable value which it possesses. It was my misfortune while in Philadelphia about 3 years ago, to be under the necessity of using Mercury, which after eradicating the disease for which I used it, brought on a more dangerous one that might have proved fatal, or at least, left me as it has many others, with a broken constitution, lingering out a miserable existence, wishing for death to put an end to my misery. But for the kindness of Mr. Parker who stept forward in a friendly and benevolent manner peculiar to him, and without fee or reward relieved me of one of the most loathsome diseases that man ever suffered under, curing me thoroughly of the Mercurial disease, and restoring my constitution to its former strength and vigor. Thus, gentlemen, can I attest to the value of this Medicine as a complete renovater and restorative to the System.

Parker's Vegetable Panacea, is sold wholesale and retail, by JOHN HART, Druggist, No. 18, South Second street, Philadelphia, at the rate of $2 per single bottle. A liberal deduction will be made when sold by the dozen. Orders from abroad may be directed to the care of Atkinson & Alexander, Printers, Philadelphia.

COMMUNICATION.

Hartford, (Conn.) Feb. 20, 1827.

Mr. Wm. W. Potter—

Dear Sir: I have now but *one* bottle of Catholicon left. A person arrived this evening, who came 50 miles since morning, for 17 bottles of Catholicon, and would have taken 24, but I could let him have but 9. He came expressly for the article, and says that the person who had used two bottles has had a "*liver affection or consumption*" 20 years; and that three of the family are invalids, and have paid in ten years, for medical advice and medicine, $1500. He says the person who has used the two bottles, *never found any medicine to compare with the Catholicon*, and that the neighbours, seeing the astonishing effect it produced, a number of them sent the above person to procure the article, for various chronic diseases.—The person told me he would wait two days if he could procure the two dozen. Will you without fail, send me, or if necessary, even come with a few boxes of the Catholicon to Hartford, as I fear delays will take place in New York and New Haven, and as to being out of the article I cannot think of it.

I am, in haste, yours, &c.

E. W. BULL.

UNITED STATES MINT.

From a report laid before Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears—

That of *gold* coin made at the Mint from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1826, there were 19069 half eagles.—7602 quarter do. amounting to	$92,245 00
And during the same period were made of *silver* coin 4,004,180 half dollars, amounting to	2,002,090 00
By statement B, it appears that the amount of *cents* deposited by the Treasurer of the Mint to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the year 1826, is	17,161 00
By statement C, it appears that the value of gold, silver, and copper coins, made at the Mint from the commencement of the institution to the 31st of December, 1825, is	25,300,966 66
Total value of gold, silver and copper coin made at the Mint from its commencement to the 31st of December, 1826, is	$27,502,462 66

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the annual report on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have amounted to $84,974,477; of which amount $80,778,120 were imported in American vessels, and $4,156,357, in foreign vessels.

That the exports have during the same period, amounted to $77,595,922, of which $53,035,710 were of domestic, and $24,538,612 of foreign articles. That of the domestic articles $46,199,328, were exported in American vessels, and $6,856,182 in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles $23,363,988 were exported in American vessels, and $1,185,624, in foreign vessels. That 942,206 tons of American shipping entered, and 955,012 cleared from the ports of the United States, and that 105,654 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 99,417 cleared during the same period.

The Register of the Treasury states, that the amount of registered tonnage employed in the foreign trade on the 31st of December, 1825, amounted to 700,788

That the enrolled and licensed tonnage amounted to 657,299

That the tonnage of fishing vessels amounted to 64,424

1,423,111

As appears by the annual statement of the District tonnage of the United States, transmitted from this office on the 10th inst.

The Register further states that, in conformity to the 10th section of the act above referred to, the articles exported have been valued at their actual cost, or the value they bore at the time of their exportation in the several ports from which they were exported, and that the articles imported were valued at their actual cost, or the value which they bore in the foreign ports from which they were exported for importation into the United States, at the time of such exportation, free of any subsequent charges whatever.

From the United States Gazette.

WHEREAS, the "Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvement," has, from the commencement of its existence, been fully convinced that a complete and scientific Geological and Mineralogical survey of the Commonwealth, would greatly promote the Internal Improvement, &c. thus increase the wealth, happiness and reputation of the State:

And whereas, this Society has frequently urged the importance of this measure on the attention of its auxiliary societies, and their fellow citizens generally, who, though they fully coincided in opinion with this society on the importance of this great object, have not aided in furnishing the funds for carrying it into effect, and the Society's resources being so much reduced by the mission to Europe, and by the publication of papers to impress on the public mind, the vast importance of an extensive system of Internal Improvement, that it is unable to effectuate this desirable object;

And whereas, this Society has learned, with great pleasure, that Peter A. Brown, Esq. of this city, has devised a plan which is admirably calculated to accomplish this great design: It is therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the "Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal Improvement" be tendered to Peter A. Brown, Esq. for his project of a scientific *Geological and Mineralogical Survey of Pennsylvania*, which, in their opinion, is the most practicable one ever presented to public attention and that the Society strongly recommend it to the patronage of their fellow citizens throughout the state.

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be directed to subscribe for 10 copies of the Survey, one of which shall be kept in the Society's library, and the others be presented to auxiliary societies.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of the members of the Legislature from the city and county of Philadelphia, and that they be requested to use their exertions to obtain from the Legislature a subscription for as many copies of said Survey, as may, with the co-operation of public spirited individuals, be likely to secure the accomplishment of the work.

[True extract from the minutes.]

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER,
Recording Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout the state, are respectfully requested to copy the above.

CONGRESS.

Both houses adjourned at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The colonial trade bill failed, each house refusing to recede from its previous amendments to it. Mr. Everett made a report on the controversy with Georgia, concluding with resolutions, declaring that "it is expedient to procure a cession of lands in the limits of Georgia," and "that until a cession is procured, the laws of the land, as set forth in the treaty of Washington, ought to be maintained by all necessary constitutional and legal means." After debate, 6000 copies were ordered to be printed, and the report laid on the table. During the session, the acts to authorize lotteries in Washington, including Mr. Jefferson's property; to exempt for a time, Swedish and Norwegian vessels from the payment of discriminating duties; to authorize brandy to be imported in 15 gallon casks, and exported with the benefit of drawback; to refund certain duties paid by Hamburg vessels and cargoes; to provide for the adjustment of claims for slaves under the treaty of Ghent; for improving certain harbors and piers; for building lighthouses and beacons; to increase the salary of the postmaster general to 6,000 dollars; to improve the navy, and the navigation of the Ohio river; for a cession of jurisdiction over the navy yard at Philadelphia; for the payment of interest to Pennsylvania; giving aid to canals in Illinois and Indiana, and further compensation to captains and subalterns in the army; concerning the entry of vessels at Fairfield, and establishing ports of delivery at Marshfield and Rhinebeck, were all the acts passed of any importance, except the appropriation laws.—A resolution of thanks to Mr. Speaker Taylor was adopted; and he made the following reply:

"Gentlemen of the house of representatives:—It was with unaffected diffidence, at the commencement of this congress, that I entered upon the duties of this distinguished station to which your partiality was pleased to call me. For the favourable estimate you have this day expressed of my official labors, I pray you to accept my most grateful acknowledgements. The generous support which has been uniformly given to the decisions of the chair, and the indulgence which has been extended to me, in the discharge of every other duty, have left on my heart an impression as enduring as life.

If the deliberations of this congress have not resulted in many acts of great national interest, it has arisen from no omission on the part of the representatives of the people to devote their time and talents to the public service; but is attributed, in part, to the happy condition of the country, which required few changes in its established policy, and in part, to a difference of opinion between the two branches of the legislature in regard to some measures of primary importance.

Under your fostering care, however, our establishments, for defence, both military and naval, have advanced towards maturity; the means of information and commercial intercourse have been extended; the national debt has been reduced; and your best efforts have not been wanting to afford protection and encouragement to our manufactures.

More than two thousand subjects of various descriptions, presented for legislation, have been examined and reported upon, by the committees of this house, whose valuable and persevering labors entitle them to public gratitude. Although many important bills are arrested in their progress by the termination of congress, the industry and intelligence which have been employed in maturing them, will not be lost. To the hands of our successors we may safely confide the doing of whatever the nation shall require to be done.

With earnest prayers that the services in which we have been engaged may redound to the general welfare; that each of you, under the guidance of a protecting providence, may meet your families and friends in health and prosperity, and long enjoy the confidence and esteem of your constituents, in closing the session, I wish you an affectionate farewell."

FROM OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENT.

Key West, Feb. 21.

I will avail myself of the opportunity, for your port, to communicate the following particulars of the Mexican squadron, under the command of our gallant countryman, David Porter. We have felt, in common with the rest of our fellow citizens, a deep interest in the fortunes of an officer who has added so large a portion to the stock of our national reputation. Although he is now engaged in the service of a sister republic, we are satisfied that there is no American who does not feel deeply interested for his success in the sacred cause of national independence. Who can doubt he is less an American now, than when he illustrated the naval character of his country, at Valparaiso, "when humanity tore down the colors that valor had nailed to the mast." With what surprize, therefore, did we find it intimated, in one of the public journals, that his appearance off the Island of Cuba might be an interruption to our commerce, and suitable measures would be taken by our squadron to protect our commercial interests in that quarter. Surely, there is not a man from Maine to Florida, who can think the heart of the gallant Commodore beats not with the same warm impulse for the honor and happiness of his native country, as when he was gloriously engaged in her service. Who can suspect him of becoming a vengeful marauder on the property of his countrymen? During his cruize, we are warranted in asserting, that he has not, in a single instance, boarded or detained a vessel bearing the flag of the United States, and that he has given the most positive orders to his commanding officers not to do so. Many reports have been in circulation, that he had been defeated by the superior force of the enemy; that his men had mutinied, had deserted, and murdered the officers; but we are happy to learn that these reports are utterly destitute of foundation; on the contrary, we understand that the Mexican squadron is in a high state of discipline and subordination, and that it has been, for some time past, and is now, ready for sea at a moment's warning. We also learn, that the position taken by the Commodore at Key West is as much a matter of choice, as it has been supposed to be of necessity. On the 13th of February, the Commodore put to sea with his whole squadron, consisting of a frigate of 40 guns, two brigs, the one of 18, the other of 20 guns, and a schooner of 5. The enemy's squadron, off the port, consisted of two frigates of the first class, and one brig of 20 guns. The Mexican squadron had to beat up against the strong wind and tide, to cross the reef and reach the enemy; and when it succeeded in coming within five miles of the enemy, he set all sail, and was soon out of sight. Night coming on, and the passage of the reef being difficult in the dark, the squadron returned to its former anchorage. So much for capture and blockade. But the apprehensions of the friends of our gallant countrymen for his situation will be removed by the statement of prizes taken by his squadron, from which it appears that he has been the successful assailant.

List of Prizes—Brigs Hercules, Gaditano; Neretia, Senora Del Carmen; schooners Diriosen, Carmen, Matilda, Buen Viage, Montezuma, and three small vessels destroyed.

[NOTE.—It has been stated in the papers, that the American ship Canton, was boarded by the Commodore's frigate the Libertad. This is not the fact. The Canton was in company with the Hercules Gaditano, at the time she was captured, and the last knowledge the Commodore had of the captain being on board, was when he presented himself to the commodore, in the cabin of the Libertad, where he had come voluntarily, bringing with him his letter boy, for the commodore's examination which he declined.

General Order.—The 24th of this month being the anniversary of the great founder of Liberty to this hemisphere, and from respect to his memory as well as to his nation, whose hospitality we now enjoy, it becomes our duty to pay the accustomed honours on the occasion. Therefore every vessel under my command, will, at the usual hour, hoist, in addition to the Mexican flag, the colours of the United States of America, at the fore-top gallant mast head, and at 12 o'clock they will each fire a salute of 21 guns, beginning after the first gun from the Libertad. GOD AND LIBERTY. DAVID PORTER.

Mexican frigate Libertad,
Key West, Feb. 22, 1827.

The New York Arcade, in Maiden Lane, has been completed. The PHILADELPHIA ARCADE is near completion. "These establishments, says the New York Enquirer, are getting into great repute in London and Paris. The Galerie Vitree and Passage Panorama at Paris, and the Burlington and Opera Arcades of London, are of the same nature with ours. In point of architectural beauty, the latter is superior to them all. There is at Bristol a series of new Arcades, which are very magnificent. The trial has been made, and they have all been found profitable to the occupants and pleasant to the frequenters. They are the daily lounge of French and English beaux, and the favorite shopping resort of the belles. One great advantage they have, that in bad weather, they are protected from inclemency, and form a delightful promenade."

The iron railing in front of the Bank of the United States on Chesnut street, was taken down on Monday, in order to afford an unobstructed view of the base of that chaste and classical building. The effect is heightened by the removal. To complete the effect produced by the alteration, the marble basement and the steps should be kept in a corresponding degree of cleanliness with the building.

Mr. Wemyss has just published a striking characteristic likeness of Mr. E. FORREST in the part of *Rolla*. The engraving is finely executed by DURAND from a painting by NEAGLE.

The legislature of Maine closed its sessions on Monday week. Before the adjournment a law was passed revoking the decision before made relative to the next meeting of the legislature, and directing that the sessions shall be held at Portland till January, 1832, and that after that time the seat of government shall be permanently fixed at Augusta. This bill passed the house by a vote of 81 to 38, and the senate by 11 to 7.

DEAF AND DUMB.

A Brussels paper, received by the last arrival, states that "Dr. Andre, whose fortunate cures of three children born deaf and dumb, we have already mentioned, has just operated with the same success on the son of M. Maurus, baker at Bruges, aged 14 years. We find in the Gazette of West Flanders, the details of this operation, which took place on the 26th of December, and for which the lad came to Brussels with his father. The perforation of the left ear was effected in less than five minutes, and at the same moment the boy heard the ticking of the watch and the barking of a little dog: the operation of the other ear took nearly half an hour, because the lad, too deeply affected by his new sensation, could scarcely contain himself."

MAMMOTH OF MAMMOTHS.

A Columbus (Ohio) paper states that a boat which had arrived at Steubenville, had on board the bones of a nondescript animal, one of which was 20 feet in length, 8 in width, and weighed upwards of 12 hundred pounds. The back bone was 16 inches in diameter, and the ribs 2 feet in length.—It is calculated from the size of the bones, that the animal, when living, must have been about 60 feet in length, 20 to 25 feet in width, and about 29 feet in height, and it must have weighed at least 20 tons. These bones were found near the Mississippi river in Louisiana, and form the greatest natural curiosity ever beheld. This animal must have as far transcended the mammoth in size, as the mammoth a common dog.

Coasting vessels are often in the habit of stopping and landing goods or passengers on their routes, at other places than those for which they clear. The Boston Gazette notices a case by which it appears that this practice is illegal, and that in case of disaster the underwriters may be exonerated from responsibility, and the damages arising fall upon the owners. The Gazette mentions, that the schooner Henry, belonging to Fairfield, in Connecticut, with freight from Charleston to Boston, passed Sandy Hook and New York, and proceeded without stopping to Black Rock, near Fairfield, where the master anchored in the evening and started early next morning, leaving there many vessels which had harboured for the night. The next evening, the schooner was wrecked on one of the Elizabeth Islands. The subject was examined, but there has been no judicial decision. It was agreed that the course, though not direct, was expedient at the season; the stopping might also be so, and there was little or no delay. The underwriters therefore agreed to be holden; but had there been needless delay, or goods or passengers landed, the underwriters would have refused to pay, and the owners of the vessel been called upon by the freighters to make good their loss.

The schooner Emily Cook, has arrived at New York, in 45 days from Malaga. Her captain informs that that place and the country around were extremely unsettled and disturbed. Quarrels and riots were frequently occurring between the constitutionalists and royalists, and assassinations were committed almost nightly. A crisis was evidently approaching.

GEORGIA.

The Milledgeville Journal of the 20th ult. contains a letter from Gov. Troup to the Secretary of War, acknowledging the receipt of letters by Lieut. Vinton, in which the former expresses in the most energetic language, his determination to resist to the utmost, any military attacks which may be made on Georgia—he renews his assurance of determining to abide by the old treaty at all hazards. Orders are issued for punishing any person who may arrest a surveyor in the discharge of his duty in "the acquired territory."

A general military order is also published for the Major Generals of the 6th and 7th divisions to have their several regiments and battalions in readiness to repel any hostile invasion of the territory of the State—depots of arms and ammunition are to be immediately established.

The letter and the general orders all bear date the 17th of February, the very day on which Lieut. Vinton presented his letter to Gov. Troup; his excellency lost no time in getting into a passion, and giving it all possible vent.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.

By the Schr. Bugle Horn, from Port au Prince, arrived at Baltimore, in 15 days, information is received that there had been several fires at Port au Prince, since the blowing up of the Arsenal—four or five days after the town was set on fire in six different places, but was discovered before it could get ahead. The people were daily expecting a French fleet, and were making every preparation for a war.

In 721 of the 723 towns in the state of New York there are 8114 school districts, and consequently the like number of common schools, 7544 of which have made returns as the law requires. In these last there are 411,152 children between the ages of 5 and 15, and 411,601 children of all ages have been taught in the common schools during the year 1826, on an average of 8 months each. This shows an increase of 13,863 over the preceding year. The sum of $185,965 26 has been paid to the several districts during the year 1826.

SLAVE TRADE.

The King of France has issued a decree, under date of 27th December last, against the African Slave Trade. It ordains that the owners, supercargo, captain, and other officers, of any vessel engaged in the negro slave trade, shall be punished with banishment, and a fine equal to the value of the ship and cargo; and that the individuals composing the crew shall be imprisoned from two months to five years: the vessel to be seized and confiscated.

"There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous."—An English provincial paper, immediately following a paragraph describing the lively sorrow with which the news of the Duke of York's death inspired the good burghers—which they manifested by "half closing the doors of their shops"—announces that "all the journeymen tailors in the town struck for higher wages the moment they heard the news"!! This appears to us to have been more in anger than in sorrow.

Tartini relates, that in the year 1714, he heard, in the Opera at Ancona, a piece of Recitative, that consisted of one line only, and without any other accompaniment than that of the bass, which had an amazing effect, not only on the professors of the art, but all the spectators.—"It was," says he, "at the beginning of the third act. At each representation, a profound silence in the whole audience declared the approach of this terrible period. Their visages turned pale—a shivering came o'er them—they regarded each other with a look of dreadful astonishment, for there were neither tears nor groans.—I well remember it was a menacing and tremendous expression, that oppressed the mind, seized the heart, and froze the blood."

TENERIFFE.—A hurricane has swept over the Canary Islands, and committed great ravages on life and property. There had not been less than 250 lives lost, upwards of 340 houses had been completely destroyed, and 650 head of cattle drowned. It was impossible to describe what had passed; in one night one-third of the whole surface of the valley of Orava, a fertile district of Teneriffe, was converted, from a highly beautiful landscape, into a dreary rock and unproductive wilderness.

We are authorised by General M'Clure, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, to say that the publications of the New York papers, stating that 400 letters were mailed in that city for him in one day, cannot be correct, as not one of the 400 has arrived at the post-office in Albany.

An error has generally prevailed as to the persons who lately fought a duel at New Orleans, and one of whom was killed. It was between John P. Person and Judge Stockton, of Mississippi, a brother of Captain Stockton of the navy. Judge Stockton did not fire, and a letter was found in his pocket expressing such a determination.

A Physician in the State of New-York vaccinated a child. The virus did not take, but it soon had the Small Pox and died. The parents prosecuted the Doctor, from some suspicions, but the witnesses believed the child had the Small Pox not by inoculation, but the natural way. Verdict for Defendant.

SHOES IN LYNN, MASS.

The population of Lynn is over 5,000, nearly all of whom are supported by the shoe business. From 1,200,000 to 1,400,000 pairs of shoes are made annually in the town, of an average value of 75 cents per pair, making near $1,000,000. The females of the town earn more than $60,000 annually by binding and ornamenting shoes. Millions of low priced fancy shoes have been sent to South America, and sold at a profit. There is a chocolate manufactory in Lynn, which makes 60 tons of chocolate in a year. The Lynn fishermen at this time bring in 6,000 pounds of fish daily.

It is considered in England the highest proof of family antiquity, that a man's ancestor should have come over with the conqueror, and had his name inscribed on the roll of battle Abbey. In the United States, the correspondent testimony will be a signature to the Declaration of Independence. Who then shall compare with Mr. Secretary Rush? Both his father and grandfather signed that instrument.

A dreadful accident took place at Marcellus, Hopkins co. Pa. On the 24th ult. Mrs. Johnson, an accomplished lady of fortune, in a fit of temporary insanity, poisoned her four youngest children and then threw herself from a window of the third story of her mansion house. Mr. J. rode up to his door at the very moment that his unhappy wife was taken up lifeless.—His frenzy and despair may be imagined, but cannot be described.

A gentleman, says the New York Post, who has travelled in Greece, assures us that those who have been engaged in providing and making up articles of clothing for the Greeks, need be under no apprehension that their charitable exertions will be in the smallest degree less welcome or less useful to that people, because the clothes are made up according to our modes of dress. The Frank or European costumes prevail in Greece, as well as the Oriental. Many of the natives dress in the western fashion, and it is not uncommon to see a pasha in a Greek dress in the morning, and in a Frank dress in the afternoon.

The Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, was prorogued on Saturday, the 17th ult. by his Excellency Sir P. Maitland. Several important bills were passed during the session, among which are: The Welland Canal Bill, Naturalization, and Alien Estate bills.—The two last have caused great excitement in the Province, and are reserved for the King's pleasure.

The Constitution of Vermont makes provision for the appointment, every seven years, of a Board, consisting of thirteen members, to be denominated the "Council of Censors," whose duty it is to enquire whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part during the last septenary—whether the public taxes have been justly laid—in what manner the public monies have been disposed of—and whether the laws have been duly executed, &c.—and to call a convention, to amend any article of the constitution, which, in their judgment, may be defective. By a law of the last General Assembly this board is to be chosen by the freemen on the last Monday of March, 1827—and the subject of the election is beginning to excite considerable interest among the people.

It is mentioned in a Niagara (Upper Canada) paper, that on the 2d. ult. Ralph Carrington, Trueman Merril, and Solomon Williams, being sub-contractors on the Welland Canal, imprisoned for a debt, due to George Keefer, Esq. were got out in the following manner. Some of their friends from the United States came in a sleigh, got the keys, opened the door of the room in which those persons were confined, and drove off to the United States, prisoners, keys, and all.

Mr. Miller, at the request of the Executive Committee of the New York Fund, has accepted the appointment of agent to return to Greece in charge of the free-will offerings of his countrymen, consisting principally of food and clothing, with which a vessel is to be freighted, to sail in about six weeks. Acquainted, as Mr. Miller is, with the condition and unparalleled sufferings of a people in whose perils and privations he has shared, to return the bearer of his country's bounty, to the half naked and famishing Greeks, from whom he has been separated for a season, must be a most grateful and acceptable service.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

ANCIENT TREE.

There is now standing in the ancient Park of Hawthorne, near Bourne, an oak tree, which was very fruitful during the last summer, although the trunk is hollow, and has been used as a summer house for upwards of 400 years; it measures 48 feet in circumference, is neatly fitted up with table and seats, and will contain a tea drinking party of 10 persons. There is sufficient space for 28 persons in a standing position.

SUBTERRANEOUS DINNER.

On Tuesday night, the superior officers of the Thames Tunnel Company met and partook of a sumptuous banquet prepared for them in one of the arches of the Tunnel, several hundred feet under the bed of the river. The dinner comprised most of the delicacies of the season, and was lowered by the same means of communication that conveys the excavated earth to the top of the shaft. Mr. Brunel, the Engineer, was in the chair.

CURIOUS WAGER.

The following wager was decided on Friday last.—A gentleman bet with a friend, twenty sovereigns to ten, that of the first thirty men who should pass a shop in which they were in station themselves, twenty would have at least one hand in their breeches or coat pocket, and that fifteen would have both hands so placed. New street, Covent-garden, was selected for the place of scrutiny, as, from its having an extremely narrow foot path, and being a very public thoroughfare, it would offer the best example of the inconvenience of this prevailing custom. The result of the examination was, that of the first 30 men who passed, 18 had both hands in their pockets, and five others had one hand so situated: the proposer of the wager thus winning it hollow.

OBLITERATION OF IDEAS.

In 1772 a subject for dissection was brought to the residence of Sir William Blizard in Lime street. John Haynes, the subject, had been by profession a thief and housebreaker, and had, in consequence, finished his career at Tyburn. The body showed signs of life, and Sir William perfected its recovery. Anxious to know the sensations which John Haynes had experienced at the moment of his suspension, the surgeon questioned the thief earnestly upon that subject. All the answer he obtained was as follows: "The last thing I recollect, was going up Holborn Hill in a cart; I thought then that I was in a beautiful green field; and this is all I remember, till I found myself in your Honor's dissecting room." "Well, but my dear sir," said Sir William Blizard, in his emphatic manner, "beautiful green fields; you must surely mistake! there are no fields between Holborn Hill and Tyburn, but those in which the church of St. Giles was built, and they have been brick, stone and mortar this many a year—and besides there was Middle Row to pass, and the north end of Drury lane, not to mention the portal of the church I have alluded to, over which the judgment day is carved in bronze; this surely must have arrested the attention of a gentleman in your situation." It was all to no purpose—

"For still the little maid replied,
But we are indeed were."

There was no recalling to the mind of John Haynes any local object beyond the parish church of St. Andrew's, Holborn. The surgeon was sorely puzzled: he had some reading in metaphysics, and more than some in anatomy; but here was a clear case of obliteration of ideas immediately preceding the catastrophe in the cart. That had not merely failed from the man's mind they were forcibly driven out of it, and no effort of his brain could enable to recal them.

CRIME IN LONDON.

Within the last eleven years there has been executed in London above 240 persons, seven of whom were females. The greatest number in any one year was 43, the least number 11.

BERGAMI.—Extract of a letter from Italy.—While at Rimini and Pesaro, I heard some curious stories concerning an individual whom the chapter of accidents has linked with British history. You will immediately recal to mind the name of Bergami. This famous personage is a very conspicuous character on the embouchement of the Adriatic. Will you believe that, besides an estate at Ravenna, the splendid villa occupied by the late Queen Caroline, and a place at Pesaro, he has purchased no less than twelve farms in the neighbourhood of the last mentioned place? M. Bergami, or rather Baron Bergami Francolani, as he styles himself, passes most of his time in shooting, and sallies forth, armed at all points, accompanied by four or five congenial spirits, the whole having the appearance of so many brazen of Venice. He has the greatest repugnance to seeing English travellers, and on a recent occasion, absolutely refused to allow the villa to be shown to an English family which presented itself at the gate for that purpose. The good people of Pesaro, are quite at a loss to conceive how the Baron, (who is also a Neapolitan Count, by purchase) could have accumulated so much wealth, though they can account very easily for his possessing such a profusion of plate and jewels. It is needless to say that this person is not associated with by any of the gentry or nobility, indeed, he appears to have found his level, and to be universally regarded as a mere vulgar parvenu.—*Dublin Weekly Messenger.*

"Jenny," said a country woman to her buxom daughter, during one of the warm mornings of last summer, "Jen y, ye'll awa' to the town and bring hame a bittle o'linen wi' you." It was the preaching days with Jenny, and having "trysted to meet her Joe," she nodded an assent to her mother's commands, with a beam in her eye that betokened as much of love as obedience. Having accordingly lost no time in displaying her charms to the best advantage, she plunged a quart bottle in among the sunshine which never fail to occupy the capacious receptacle denominated, by country damsels, a sidepocket, and so smartly trip her way to town, that she was half way on her return before the sun had reached his meridian. Whether it was that Jenny had been seized with more than ordinary devotion, or that the wily god, being in a frol

He said on coming out of the church, "If the treasures of all the sovereigns of Europe were collected together they would not be worth the half of this." This treasure, is, in fact, considered the richest in the world. It contains four angels of silver, whose wings are of gold, ornamented with stars of sapphire. The Crown of the Virgin is of massive gold; her necklace, bracelets, and the ornaments of her head, are valued at fifty millions. There is, in the treasury, an infinite number of beads, arms, and legs of gold and silver, given as rewards for the miracles she has performed. It also contains a hundred and ninety-five lamps of silver, and the same number of chandeliers and censers. But all these riches are nothing in comparison with the grand canopy which is used to carry the host on the day of the Fete Dieu. The circumference of the sun and his rays is as large as one of the wheels of my cabriolet. The rays are of massive gold, and covered with emeralds. The chalice is on a pedestal of silver three feet high. The whole canopy weighs five hundred pounds, and it is placed on a gilt stand. *No jeweller or goldsmith has ever been able to estimate this canopy.* It was a present of the Archbishop of Seville. Every one wonders how this Archbishop amassed such enormous wealth; but it has since been known that one of his brothers, who died in Peru, left him immense sums of money."

As the crown of Hanover does not descend in the female line, should the daughter of the Duke of Kent succeed to the Crown of England, that of Hanover would devolve upon the eldest then surviving son of his late Majesty.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Tuesday last the dwelling house of Mr. Garrigues, situated on the Derby road near the Blue Bell, took fire from the bursting of the chimney. The roof was destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

The total amount of the Greek Fund in cash, and provisions, is at present, about $14,000.

On Sunday last, a young man by the name of Lloyd, put an end to his existence by drowning himself, in the river Delaware. This unhappy event was caused, as it is said, by a serious disappointment.

The Susquehanna is in a good state of navigation, of which our northern citizens are already availing themselves. A great number of arks and boats passed Harrisburg last week, laden with flour and other articles.

The ice has entirely left the Lehigh without doing the least injury to the improvements, and the river is now in fine order for boating, which will probably commence next week.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have been incorporated by the legislature of Maryland.

Such has been the increase of Brooklyn, N. Y. that it is found practicable to publish a daily paper in that village.

On the summit of Saddle Mountain, near Williamstown, 4000 feet above tide water, mountains can be seen in New York, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The authorities at Wilmington, N. C. have ordered that vessels from New York shall not be permitted to go up to town under ten days from the time of their sailing from that port.

We observe in a Pittsburg, (Pa.) paper, proposals for publishing a work entitled "A short account of a long travel," by Lorenzo Dow.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Maryland to punish gaming by fine and imprisonment. On the passage of the bill, a number of black-legs in Annapolis immediately decamped.

A meeting of the losers of hats, gloves, &c. at the Greek ball, was to have taken place in New-York on Saturday evening last.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1826, 23 ships; 3 brigs; 49 schooners; 68 sloops; 13 steam-boats; 15 tow-boats; and 19 canal-boats, were built in the port and district of New-York; their tonnage amounted to 29,187 tons.

Four prisoners escaped from the jail in Flatbush, Long-Island, on the 14th ult. by knocking down the jailor; three of them were overtaken after a long chase, and the fourth was discovered hid in a barn.

A coroner's inquest was held in Canada on the body of a vagrant who died in the House of Correction. Verdict, that the deceased perished from misery, cold, and want of clothing.

A man in Exeter county, Mass. petitioned the Court to be divorced from his wife—but when the case came up for trial he was unable to prove he ever had been married.

Mr. Jonathan Brooks, of Richmond county, Ky. was murdered by one of his negro men on the 30th ult. The wretch killed his master, with a handspike, and then heaped logs and brush upon him, to which he set fire, and his body was entirely consumed, excepting a few bones. The murderer has been arrested.

Master commandant Joseph Nicholson, has been appointed a post captain in the United States Navy.

A great number of farmers in the neighbourhood of Pittsburg, Penn. having been incommoded by depredations on their poultry, sallied forth and taking a range of about 40 miles in circumference, they returned laden with several dozens of foxes.

Hiram W. Lindsley has been sentenced to the Pittsburg penitentiary for seven years, for horse stealing. He had been confined in Auburn state prison five years, for the same offence.

A petition is now before the Legislature of New York, for a canal from the Champlain canal at Whitehall to the Vermont line.

A person was recently fined twenty dollars and costs of suit, for obstructing the passage of the mail stage near Buffalo, N. Y. by keeping his wagon before it, going at a slower rate than the usual speed of the stage, when the stage attempted to pass him he would put his horse upon the run.

The Albany Lancaster School, which is in a flourishing condition, has on its list 929 pupils; the whole expence of whose instruction, including teachers' salaries, rents, and contingencies, is but $1700 per ann.—less than $2 for each scholar.

The collections in New York, in behalf of the Greeks, it is thought will exceed the sum anticipated. It is supposed they will amount to between thirty and forty thousand dollars. One ship will not be sufficient to carry the provisions already collected.

The distress in Tennessee for want of money is very great, and cotton will not pay for picking it.

About $200,000 worth of wool is transported yearly, eastward into the interior of Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg, Steubenville and Wheeling.

The Dutch 74 Wassenaer sailed from the Texel on the 12th of January, with troops for Batavia, and was stranded on the 16th, at Egmond. She had on board about 1600 men, of whom about 50 were lost.

THE BACHELOR'S BALL AT NEW-YORK.

Von mansion, made by beaming tapers gay,
Drowns the dim night, and countenances the
From lumin'd windows, glancing on the eye,
Around, aswart, the frisking students fly,—
Here north and fancy's wanton train advance,
And to light measures turn the swimming dance.
Savage.

It will be recollected that at one of the meetings of the venerable fraternity of bachelors, (says the Commercial Advertiser,) called for the purpose of resisting the encroachment meditated upon their rights, by the leading members of the legislature, it was resolved to show the world that they were not yet destitute of life and soul, and public spirit, by giving a ball, the proceeds of which should be devoted to the support of the brothers and sisters of those bachelors of Greece, who are fighting the battles of freedom and their country. From the day of the resolution until the consummation of the project, the fraternity have been as busily engaged in planning decorations for the Assembly Room, and rendering themselves agreeable in the outward man, as though they were about to lay siege to the whole race of unmarried females at once. And to do them justice, they succeeded to admiration. The ball was got up with elegance and splendor, and whether the bachelors resorted to the same stratagem that the Roman bachelors did when they made willing captives of the Sabine women, or not, we cannot say; but certain it is, that those Sabines must have had charming daughters, if their artful after-come-in-law stole such an assemblage of pretty women. The ball was given at the City Hotel; and Mr. Jennings, being himself a gay bachelor, spared neither pains, nor labor, nor expence, in his preparations for sustaining the honor of his brethren.

The ladies, certainly a large majority of them, to say nothing of the native charms of beautiful forms, bright eyes, captivating smiles and blooming cheeks, were arrayed with good taste and elegant simplicity. White predominated, with head dresses of flowers, feathers, pearls, and brilliants. It would be invidious to particularize; suffice it then to say, that youth, and beauty, and loveliness, mingled in gay communion, and their slender forms appeared like sylphs from a happier sphere, assembled to cheer the hundreds of gay bachelors, who from this chilling appellation have been supposed cold and dead to the fascinations of that sex, without which, the "world" would surely be "sad," and the "garden" as "wild" as Campbell could well imagine it. Indeed it is hoped, that after spending such an evening among

"Forms such as Nature moulds when she would vie
With fancy's pencil, and give birth to things
Lovely beyond its fairest picturings—"

many of the brotherhood will soon have occasion to say with Benedict:—"When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live long enough to be married."

We do not positively know, however, whether any conquests were made on either side; but we thought now and then, that "love has eyes." And once, when a gentleman whose straggling tell-tale hairs had disappeared for the evening, and he received some kind and flattering expressions from a nymph of laughing eye and carnation lips, we thought, from the life and joy which it seemed to have imparted, that the gentle swain, had he been poetical, would have exclaimed:—

"Speak to me thus and I will be love's slave!
I'll build him altars—he shall have all flowers
Of vale, or hill, or fountain, and all fruits
That melt in Autumn's basket; nay, the gold
Of Hesperus' garden were too slight a gift
To honor her!"

Supper was served at 11 o'clock, in a spacious apartment formed by throwing the blue and crimson saloons of the City Hotel into one. The tables were beautifully covered with rich viands and fruits, and the wines were "ruby bright." Every thing, in fine, went off agreeably, comfortably and satisfactorily.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

No. 3 of "Thoughts on Peace," is necessarily deferred until our next number.

We have received the effusions of "Cordelia," "Orasmyn," "Ivanhoe," "Eukins," "Agobar," "Benedict," "B." "M." "J. L." &c. and the prose compositions of "O." "C. K." "Osem," "Juliatti," "M*** A** B******," "Frontier," &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Our offer of a PREMIUM for the best Poetic composition, to enrich the columns of the "SATURDAY EVENING POST," and "The CASKET," which was confined to female literature alone, has been met by a very large number of contributors; a considerable portion of whose writings, we are pleased to say, were deserving rich commendation. The different pieces were referred to the decision of a lady of this city, on whose judgment we could implicitly rely. The first premium has, with much deliberation, been by her awarded to the article entitled, "SUICIDE," the production of "CORNELIA;"—and the article headed "MOONLIGHT," over the signature of "GERTRUDE," has with less hesitation been declared worthy of the second premium. It is creditable to our fair countrywomen that so large a portion of the offerings should have been thus meritorious. The first article will be inserted next week.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

We noticed last week, the publication of the first number of the American Quarterly Review, by Carey & Lea.

It is due to the merits of this work, to make a more distinct reference to its contents; especially, as in our opinion, it forms a new Era in the history of American Literature. Productions in the form of periodicals have appeared from time to time among us and flourished with an ephemeral glory, while their contractors, as they saw their consumptive offspring "wither and dry up," would utter an anathema upon the unpropitious soil and climate of our mercantile republic; yet that person of the community that took pains to enquire, and had abilities to discriminate, would exclaim

"————If rain your toil
You ought to blame the culture, not the soil."

But the "American Quarterly" has in its earliest buddings, the stamina that promises duration; its very typographical execution, is *prima facia* evidence of its longevity, because, when such efforts are bestowed, others will scarcely be neglected.

But the first, the highest praise of the new Quarterly, is the intrinsic excellence of its various contents. From the first to the last, profundity of learning, a vigorous fancy, well stored and properly directed minds, fling their productions upon the pages, and shine, and teach with extraordinary brilliancy and effect. We have neither time nor inclination to examine the different articles that compose the first number of the Review, they are all worthy the destiny which awaits the work, and have been eminently honored in the amount of patronage which they have called to the publishers; a patronage, that it would be a libel on the good people of the community, not to suppose would continue to increase.

While we think that the enterprize and liberality of the gentlemen who are publishers of the work, are eminently entitled to the full amount of success which they receive, we must confess that we have been moved in our good wishes, with an especial view to the credit of our own state and city, which have certainly suffered in public estimation by the tribute they have been *forced* to pay to the imaginary literary pre-eminence of our Northern neighbours. Our Independence was declared in the *proposals* for the American Quarterly Review, and most amply and fully achieved in its publication—it now only remains to be preserved entire with a proper regard to those who have broken the chains.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

This is emphatically a season of internal improvement, and, we thank God, not alone of canals, turnpikes, railways, and mining societies; the human mind has been examined with a view to its improvement, the sources of knowledge have been "*unhedged*," the crooked ways to practical sciences have been made straight, and the rough way smoothe; and if the more exalted sciences have been less sought after, the more practical have been extensively diffused. We have before us a lecture on infant schools, delivered at the Franklin Institute, February 2d, 1827, by the Rev. M. M. Carll. The lecture is a very concise and lucid exposition of the plan pursued in one or two Schools in England for the *formation* of the infant character, the first *bent* of the tender twig. In a particular school in Spitalfields, London, conducted by Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Carll had an opportunity of observing the effect of a system to which he invited public attention: he thinks that in England 300 children, from eighteen months to seven years of age, are provided for, at a rate of £150, including wages of master, mistress, and an attendant, and all incidental expenses, rent of building excepted.

Though, perhaps, the population of this country is not in general so vicious as that of Great Britain, and hence it might be inferred that less arduous means for the encouragement of virtue required, yet we cannot be blind to the fact, that the same temptations from the idle, sabbath breaking, laxity of family governments, and disregard of early impressions, will produce, and apparently are rapidly producing, the very state of depravity, of infamy, which excites in us such compassion for the citizens of older countries. Could we prevent these scenes of juvenile debaucheries, and thus check vice in the bud, how much more enviable would be our situation than is that of our trans-atlantic neighbours, who are now labouring in the cause of humanity against the tide of vice, the accumulation of centuries of inattention, which is threatening to inundate the fairest domain of morality, and sweep away, in one mighty deluge the remnants of virtue and religion, that now abide. Comparatively, our citizens are virtuous—yet those who from accident, or in the pursuit of charity have wandered in the suburbs of any of our large cities, even our own boasted capital, Philadelphia, have witnessed enough to satisfy them that vice and misery are not unknown on this continent, and that a generation is springing up that will exercise the strongest arm of the law, if the corrective power of education is not immediately applied.

Some persons affect to doubt the necessity of any system to provide for the education of those whose parents exhibit so little regard for the happiness of their offspring. We profess ourselves of the number that hold that schools should be provided for all, and if any children should be detained by the vice or folly of their parents, no regard should be paid to the rights which paternity might be supposed under other circumstances to confer, and the children should be *compelled* to enter the school. If it is the duty of the public to provide for the infirm, when their own means shall be exhausted, surely that public is justified in adopting the most salutary and efficacious plan for preventing the necessity of extending this support. And as ignorance in this country is the parent of crime, in an especial manner is the public bound to guard the moral purity of the rising generation, and thus "purge the commonweal" in the coming age.

Mr. Carll has given a proper weight to the influence of early, very early association; his long acquaintance with the operation of the infantile mind, as a parent and a teacher, as well as his general habits of observance, entitle his opinions to great weight—and the recollection of persons of reflections will corroborate the assertions of Mr. C. in reference to the early developement of the human mind. The mere instruction in reading and writing constitutes a small part of the education which Mr. C. proposes; he desires that sound morality, resulting from fixed principles, and a deeply rooted, constantly operating sense of duty to God and man, should be a principle of action with the children, and that a great portion of the duty of teachers should consist in effecting these desirable objects by continual precepts, and watching over their tender charge, that no evil examples or improper associates may obliterate their salutary lessons.

We scarcely know a subject that has more claims to popularity than that which Mr. C. has brought before the public, and if he, or some other active enterprising individual, endued with a deep sense of what the present generation owes the next, would undertake to stimulate the public mind to active exertions, would lead in the business, do the most responsible duties appertaining to the plan, for a few months, we venture to assert that the scheme might be fairly tested, and we can see no reason why it should not prove entirely successful. The highest honours would be due the man who should thus render favours to the community.

We again acknowledge our obligations to Mr. T. Snowden, of the N. Y. Advocate, for the favour of a file of late English journals. These repeated manifestations of this good-will, are so many tokens of the cordial respect he merits from us.

The Drama.

PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday, March 3.—*Follies of a Day*, and *The Forty Thieves*. The first piece is full of exquisite humour and went off very spiritedly; but *if* it is desirable that any regard should be paid to the morals of the stage, it is one of those pieces, that were better to be treated like Dogberry's rogues, *let alone*.—*The Forty Thieves* being announced for the last time, brought quite a respectable house, a considerable portion of which were juvenile spectators. We fear that the Manager has not been remunerated for the expence bestowed upon this drama.

Monday, March 5.—Mr. Booth's second Benefit and last appearance.—*Sylla*, and *How to die for Love*; *Sylla*, Mr. Booth. A fashionable but not a crowded house. Owing to several untoward circumstances, the entertainments intended for this evening were not presented; had they been, we feel no hesitation in saying, that the receipts of the house would have been almost double what they were. Mr. Booth, if possible, sustained the character with greater ability than on the previous representation of the play.

Tuesday, March 6—*Comedy of Errors*, and *The Irishman in London*. To fill the characters in this play as they ought to be, a company should possess certain requisites which we are inclined to believe no company in this country does possess; it has, however been got up very creditably and appeared to go off well. The principal interest in the piece consists in the two *Dromios*, who were personated by Messrs. Jefferson & Cowell; in appearance they resembled each other precisely, but in voice there is too much dissimilarity to fully cause up to the author's intention; they were, however, enough alike to answer the purpose, and create a deal of amusement. The identity of Messrs. Wemyss and Heyl, as the two *Antipholus*, was not so good. Some of the Songs, glees, &c. were well done, others again were in *sweet discord*, but will no doubt be amended on a second representation.

Of Mr. Greene's *Murdoch Delany*, in the farce, we are certain there was but one opinion prevailed throughout the audience; it was a *perfect* piece of acting. Mr. Wemyss, as *Edward*, was excellent, which cannot be said of some others of the characters.

Wednesday, March 7.—*Damon & Pythias*, and *Love, Law & Physic*.—*Damon* by Mr. E. Forrest, who was most enthusiastically received by a well filled house; it was an able and astonishing performance. We have neither time, nor room, nor is it "our vocation" to analyze, we leave that to more able heads. We would, however, with feelings of sincere friendship for him, and admiration for his genius, caution Mr. F. not to be led away from his own good judgment by the indiscriminating applause bestowed by a portion of the audience upon every violent exertion on his part. They often carry it to a great excess, no doubt occasioned by their warm personal feelings towards him. His talents unquestionably place him in the foremost rank of his profession; but a performer should always prefer silent admiration to boisterous applause.

Thursday, March 8.—*Comedy of Errors*, and *Mr. H. or beware of a bad name*.

Friday, March 9.—*Othello*, and *Village Lawyer*.—*Othello*, Mr. E. Forrest.

NEW YORK.—The pantomime of *La Perouse*, is in preparation at the Lafayette Theatre, in which the Indians will appear.

Mrs. Duff took her benefit at the Bowery Theatre, on Monday evening, as *Madame Clermont*.

Monsieur and Madam Achille made their *debut* on Thursday evening of last week, at the Bowery Theatre. They danced a *pas de deux* with great science, grace and beauty. Achille himself has vast merit; the lady is inferior to Madame Hutin, though she belongs to a high order of dancers.

Mr. Wallack at the Chatham Garden Theatre, has in preparation a nautical Melo Drama, founded on Mr. Cooper's novel of the Pilot, called *Paul Jones, or the Pilot of the German Ocean*.

Rochester, in the west is a gay place. They have a theatre, their benefits, company, and their own dramatic authors. A few days ago a Mr. Harper, had his benefit, at which was played a piece of his own composition.

The Cincinnati theatre closed on the 24th ult. with Mr. Drake's benefit.

The theatre at Auburn, (N. Y.) was to open on the 5th inst.

At Johnstown, (N. Y.) the *Mountaineers*, and *Fortune's Frolic*, were performed in the assembly room.

At the Albany theatre, on the 3d, the performances were the nicle drama of the Avenger, and Dibbin's celebrated farce called Five Miles Off. The Moor, and Black Bob, Mr. Burroughs.

BOSTON.—Mr. Macready is still performing here. On the 7th, he played Othello—on the next evening *Romont* in the tragedy of the Fatal Dowry, and *Petruchio* in the afterpiece.

An actor at Cincinnati advertises his benefit "*positively for this evening*—the *sickness or death* of some one of the company only excepted." Truly our western metropolis must be in a bad way if people cannot be sure of their health for twelve hours.

Frederick Reynold's new comedy is to be called "Edge Tools;" or Covent Garden at Old Drury.

The London papers state that Kean received 8,000 pounds for his trip to this country. Dramatic genius is the only kind which gains wealth while it attracts admiration.

Secrets of the Green Room.—On Thursday the 1st inst. in the Court of Common Pleas, N. York, came on the trial of Wallack vs. Gilfert, for damages incurred by the seduction of Mr. & Mrs. Duff, from the employ of the Plaintiff, Manager of the Chatham Garden Theatre, by the Defendant, Manager of the New York Theatre, Bowery. The case was a novel one and full of amusement and interest—verdict 6 cents damages. The next day in the same court the case of Wallack vs. Duff came on. This action was brought to recover against the defendant, damages for the breach of an alledged contract entered into by the defendant and his wife, to serve the plaintiff as dramatic performers at Chatham Theatre; verdict for defendant.—During the trial, some curious evidence was given. It appears that Mrs. Duff has played at the Bowery Theatre, to as low a sum as 61 dollars and 50 cts. and 500 dollars is the largest house she has played to, and then she had the assistance of Mr. Conway.

Comparison.—We have not lately met with a more amusing illustration than the following. It is a toast given at Boston at some public dinner.

"*By Mr. Rayner.*—Fifty years ago Uncle Sam set up for himself—May William Pelby, the American tragedian, be equally successful with his New Theatre."

"Well may they call this place strong Stratford," said the clod-hopper, "for dang me if I was ever so bitten by fleas in all my born days before."

From Bowden's Life of Mrs. Siddons.

A STROLLING PLAYER'S BILL.

"At the old Theatre in East Guinstead, on Saturday, May, 1758, will be presented (by particular desire, and for the benefit of Mrs. F.) the deep and affecting tragedy of *Theodosious, or the Force of Love*, with magnificent scenes, dresses, &c.

"*Varnes*, by Mr. F. who will strive as far as possible, to support the character of this fiery Persian Prince, in which he was so much admired and applauded at Hastings, Arundel, Petworth, Midworth, Lewes, &c.

"*Theodosious*, by a young gentleman from the University of Oxford, who never appeared on any stage.

"*Athenais*, by Mrs. F. Though her present condition will not permit her to wait on gentlemen and ladies out of the town with tickets, she hopes as on former occasions, for their liberality and support.

"Nothing in Italy can exceed the altar in the first scene of the play. Nevertheless should any of the nobility or gentry wish to see it ornamented with flowers, the bearer will *bring away* as many as they choose to favour him with.

"As the coronation of Athenais, to be introduced in the 5th act, contains a number of personages, more than sufficient to fill all the dressing rooms, &c. it is hoped no gentleman and ladies will be offended at being refused admission behind the scenes.

N. B. The great yard-dog, that made so much noise on Thursday night during the last act of *King Richard the Third*, will be sent to a neighbour's over the way; and on account of the prodigious demand for places, part of the *stable* will be laid into boxes on one side, and the *granary* upon for the same purpose on the other.—"*Vivat Rex.*"

The depth of rain which fell during the last month, as indicated by the Rain Gauge, kept in the Garden of the subscriber, in Arch street, between 7th and 8th streets, from Schuylkill, was 3 inches 55-100ths parts of an inch. THOS. SMITH, Gardener.
March 2.

We recommend to the notice of our readers, (particularly heads of families,) the advertisement in this day's Post, of "Williamson's Patent Revolving *Wire Window* Coffee Roaster." The cheapness and utility of this article, we believe, will not fail to recommend it.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Montezuma, West, 49 days, Liverpool, mdze.
Brig Maine, Davis, Halifax, fish.
—— Matilda, Warner, 13 days, Marseilles, cocoa, hides, &c.
—— Hercules, Polaskie, New Orleans, mdze.
—— Mary, Maxwell, 15 days, St. Domingo city, Mahogany, &c.
—— William, Stewart, 15 days, Havana, mdze.
Schr. Fair Play, Fontaine, Wilmington, N. C. mdze.
—— Fulton, Nits, 10 days, St. Johns, timber.
—— Herald, Hall, 6 days, Providence, R. I. mdze.
—— Waterloo, Briggs, 2 days, New York, mdze.
—— Champion, Hand, 2 days, Cape May, tobacco, hides &c.
—— Lovely Hope, Loring, Boston, mdze.
—— Socrates, Ryder, 3 days, New York, mdze.
—— Ahira, Hall, 5 days, Providence, R. I. mdze.
—— Eliza Williams, Somers, 9 days, Baltimore, mdze.
—— Olive, Fowler, 8 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Duck, Thurlow, 9 days, Newburyport, mdze.
—— Albatros, Foster, 63 days, Palermo, fruit, &c.
—— Henry, Blanchard, 4 days, Portland, mdze.
Sloop Virginia, Johnson, 48 hours, N. Y. mdze.
—— Albany, Vare, 2 days, New York, mdze.
—— Hawk, Starbuck, 4 days, Nantucket, oil.

CLEARED.

Ship Woodrop Sims, West, Savannah.
Brigs Delight, Brewton, Genoa; James Coulter, Ferguson, Laguira; Ann, Eldridge, Havana; American, Moore, St. Jago de Cuba; Enterprize, Downes, St. Croix; Hal, Babson, Pernambuco; United States, Clark, Matanzas; Mary Ann, Rogan, Laguira; Richmond, Donald, Trinidad, Cuba; Emily, Copeland, Vera Cruz; Decatur, Campbell, Matanzas; Treaty, Singer, Gibraltar; Franklin, Kay, New Orleans; Floyd, Freeman, Charleston; Com. Barry, Campbell, St. Croix.
Schrs. Argo, Cruz, Cuba; Silbert, Spanish Maine; Richmond, Hand, Richmond and Petersburg; Eagle, Green, St. Jago de Cuba; Valiant, Farnham, New York; Esther & Sally, Bancroft, Alexandria; Mexican, Pepper, Boston; Enterprise, Degroot, New York; Mercy, Baxter, New York; Chancellor, Doyle, New York; Brother Mason, Stickney, St. Domingo City.
Sloop Friendship, Teal, Baltimore.

Mr. Stephen Girard is preparing to improve substantially the premises immediately south of his Bank in Third street, and to construct several substantial and elegant buildings on his valuable lot in Chesnut street, nearly opposite to the United States Bank. To those who take an interest in the style of building a century ago, an opportunity is now given to gratify curiosity, which cannot be had again, as to the property last mentioned, in Chesnut street; the house now about to be removed, was built in 1703, and is about 122 years old.

Law Intelligence.—The case of Charles L. Smith vs. Lewis P. Franks, the Editor of the "Independent Balance," for a libel published in that paper against Mr. Smith, was tried and determined on Thursday at Nisi Prius, before Judge Duncan. The jury gave the exemplary verdict of *ten thousand* dollars damages for the Plaintiff, being the whole amount claimed in Plaintiff's declaration. Horace Binney, Esq. for Plaintiff, and David Paul Brown, Esq. for Defendant.

MARRIED,

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. P. E. Mayer, Mr. PETER ROSE, of Germantown, to Mrs. ELIZABETH BECK, of the N. L.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JOHN H. MANSIDE, to Miss ELIZA ANN JOHNSON, both of Philadelphia.

On the 5th inst. by Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. MILES STRANG, to Miss CATHARINE HILLMAN, both of the N. L.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. ISAAC FARRIS, to Mrs. LOUIS CORSON, both of Philadelphia.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. ABNER KUNGLE, of Kennet Square, Chester Co. Penn. to Miss CATHARINE HARMER, of Philadelphia.

On the 7th inst. at Friends Meeting House, Pine street, JOSEPH S. LOVERING, to ANN CORBIT, both of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. W. L. McCalla, Mr. JOSEPH FLEMING, to Miss LETITIA PIKE, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Manning B. Roche, Capt. GEORGE A., eldest son of the late Hon. Richard O'Brien, of Carlisle, Penn. to MARY P., second daughter of Edwin A. ATLee, M. D. of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. G. R. Livingston, Mr. DANIEL ROREL, of Bristol Township, Philadelphia co. to Miss RACHEL LEECH, of Montgomery county.

At Albany, Dr. PAUL HAMILTON WILKINS, of Savannah, to Miss MARY WHITE MORRIS, grand-daughter of the late Robert Morris, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. JOHN McCLANAND, to Miss CATHARINE UPRIGHT, of Philadelphia.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. SAMUEL STEEL, to Miss ELIZABETH ADAMS, all of Bluckley.

On Thursday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. JOHN KNIGHT, to Miss MARY THORNTON, both of this city.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, Mrs. JANE ANN TAYLOR, wife of George W. Taylor, aged 29.

On Thursday, after a severe illness, Mrs. CARSON, aged 32.

On Thursday, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND.

On the 6th inst. at her residence, near Crosswick's, New Jersey, SARAH, wife of Samuel Middleton, aged 57 years.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, Mrs. CATHARINE TATE, wife of Robert Tate, aged 27 years.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, JOSEPH CONRAD, Jr. aged 15 years.

On the 1st inst. after a short but severe illness, JAMES GAUL, Saddler, a native of Scotland, aged 42 years.

On Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst. Mr. JOHN MAHONY, Sen. aged 57 years.

On Sunday morning, the 4th inst. after a lingering illness, ANN CAMERON.

On the 4th inst. after a short illness, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, aged 52 years.

On Wednesday evening, MARY G. TIERNEY, aged nine months.

On the 27th ult. in this city, Mr. ROBERT BRADEN, aged 36 years.

On Wednesday morning, the 7th inst. SAMUEL F. MOORE, Plasterer, aged 31 years.

On the 14th Dec. in the New York Hospital, RICHARD GEORGE, of Philadelphia.

After a short illness, Mr. JOHN HINCHILLWOOD, Jr. a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 39 years.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total
Philadelphia,	35	33	68
New-York,	42	55	97
Baltimore,	15	16	31

THEATRE.

Mr. E. FORREST'S Third Night.

THIS EVENING, March 10,
Will be presented the celebrated Tragedy, in 5 acts, of

PIZARRO,
OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA.

Pizarro, Mr. Wood
Rolla, Mr. E. Forrest
Elvira, Mrs. Wood
Cora, Mrs. Darley

After which, a petite Comedy, in 2 acts, called the

OLD MAID.

Written by the Author of All in the Wrong, Way to Keep Him, Citizen, &c.

Captain Cape, Mr. Jefferson
Miss Harlowe, the Old Maid, Mrs. Francis.

On Monday, WILLIAM TELL—William Tell, Mr. E. Forrest.

ST. CECILIA SOCIETY.

THE FIFTH public practising will take place at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst. the Committee for the distribution of Tickets will attend at the Hall, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, from 4 to 6 o'clock. BENJ. W. CLARK, Sec'ry.
march 10—it

Two Apprentices Wanted,

AT the Jewellery business, from 13 to 16 years of age. Applications to be made at No. 41, Carpenter street, in the rear of the Arcade. march 10—3t*

WILLIAMSON'S PATENT REVOLVING
Wire Window Coffee Roaster,

MAY be had by the dozen or larger quantity, at the South West corner of Ninth and Market street. They can be had of all sizes to roast from one to ten pounds of Coffee.

☞ Manufacturers of Tin or Sheet Iron Ware can obtain of the Patentee the privilege to put up any stipulated number of the above article that they may desire, at a moderate premium. The castings upon which the Cylinders revolve, will be furnished by the subscriber at cost.

☞ Cylinders of the common kind may be altered upon the present new plan at a trifling expence.

N. B. Wanted a first rate Tin Workman who can make the patent large tubes. P. WILLIAMSON.
march 10—tf

A School for Children,

WILL be opened on Monday, the 19th, near the corner of Lombard and Third street, where instruction will be given in all the branches appertaining to an English Grammar School, by JONAS W. HOLMAN.

Tuition from three to five dollars. For further information, or admission, apply at Elder Frederick Plummer's, corner of Shippen and Vernon st. march 10—tf

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Plaster Paris, Staves, Cypress Shingles, &c.

PLASTER Paris by the ton.
Do. ground, by the bushel or bbl.
Do. do for Calcining.
Flaxseed, cleaned particularly for Druggists,
Do. ground do.
40,000 pipe Staves,
100,000 W. O. barrel Staves,
30,000 R. O. hhd. do.
200,000 23 inch Cypress Shingles,
Stave cullings, well seasoned of every description,
Wine, a few cases very choice Old Madeira,
Do. do. Royal Port,
Segars, a few cases very superior Havana. For sale by CHARLES WHARTON, Jr.
march 10—3t Christian street wharf, Southwark.

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34 5 9 23 24 26 56 11 55

ARE the numbers drawn in the WASHINGTON CITY LOTTERY, 1st class, which drew on Wednesday, 28th February. Those holding the Capital Prizes of $20,000, $5,000, and 1 of $1000, are requested to call at

B. DAVIS'
FORTUNATE OFFICE,
No. 34, NORTH THIRD STREET,
Opposite Hirtzell's Hotel,
And receive the Cash
march 10—1t

Fashionable Clothing Store.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, a very extensive assortment of ready made Clothing of every description, suitable for the season, which he is determined to sell at very reduced prices, for cash, as it is his wish to reduce his stock. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

ALSO, a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the most fashionable colours, which will be made to order, in the neatest manner, and in the most fashionable style. S. DEWEES,
No. 193 1-2, South Front street, (or Drawbridge)
march 10—3m

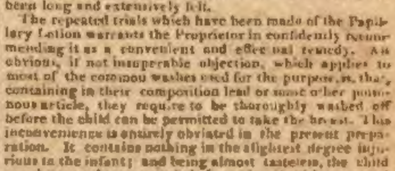
NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of ISAAC BUZBY, of Oxford Township, deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment to

ISAAC BUZBY,
CHARLES DYER, Jr. } Executors.
march 10—new3t*

FRUIT TREES—For Sale.

THE Subscriber has this season, as usual, an extensive assortment of Fruit Trees, Apple, Cherry, Plumb, &c.—some of them are uncommonly large, suitable for planting in yards or small lots. Nursery on the Hartford road near Haddington Village, 4 miles from the permanent bridge. Orders for Trees left at N. & D. SELLERS, No. 221 High street, will be attended to, and the Trees delivered in the city at a small expence to the purchaser.
SAMUEL RHOADS.
3d mo. 10—3t*



THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED. ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169, SPRUCE STREET, between Fourth and Fifth, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally.
march 10—6m

10,000 DOLLARS.

IN the last Union Canal Lottery, ROBERTSON & LITTLE had the pleasure to sell the Capital Prize of $10,000!! They therefore feel encouraged to invite adventurers to call on them for a chance in the 27th class, which draws on the 28th of this month, (March)

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE OF	20,000	DOLLARS
1 do.	5,000	DOLLARS
1 do.	2,945	DOLLARS
10 do.	1,000	DOLLARS
20 do.	500	DOLLARS
20 do.	250	DOLLARS
31 do.	100	DOLLARS
102 do.	50	DOLLARS
102 do.	20	DOLLARS
1,632 do.	10	DOLLARS
11,475 do.	5	DOLLARS

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Eighths $2 1-2 cents. For sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
Lottery Offices, No. 43 S. Third street, Philadelphia, and No. 28 Market street, Wilmington, (Del.)

Robertson & Little assure the public and their friends, that they will sell Tickets, and pay prizes, on the very lowest terms.

Cash always advanced for prizes on demand, &c.
march 10—3t

PAPILLARY LOTION,

OR NIPPLE WASH.

THE suffering endured by mothers in consequence of excoriated Nipples, is well known, and the want of a preparation calculated to afford the desired relief, has been long and extensively felt.

The repeated trials which have been made of the Papillary Lotion warrants the Proprietor in confidently recommending it as a convenient and effectual remedy. An objection, if not insuperable objection, which applies to most of the common washes used for the purpose, is, that, containing in their composition lead or some other poisonous article, they require to be thoroughly washed off before the child can be permitted to take the breast. This inconvenience is entirely obviated in the present preparation. It contains nothing in the slightest degree injurious to the infant; and being almost tasteless, the child may be nursed at any period after using it, without regard to its removal.

The above Lotion is prepared only, and sold, wholesale and retail, at Thomas M'Clintock's Drug and Chemical store, N. W. corner of Callowhill and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, sold also at Frederick Brown's, N. E. corner Chesnut and Fifth, at S. C. Sheppard's No. 107 South Ninth-street, the 3d door below Walnut st. and at Thomas Oliver's, corner of Catherine and Front streets.

To be had also, at T. M'C's. Fine Rose Lip Salve, and superior Cologne Water, by the pint, or bottle.

LIQUID POLISH FOR BRASS.

The excellency of this liquid consists in its removing Stains from Brass or Copper, and gi

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENIGMA.

First take a word that does silence proclaim,
Which backwards and forwards does still spell the same;
Then add to the first a feminine name,
Which backwards and forwards does still spell the same;
An instrument, too, which lawyer's oft frame,
And backwards and forwards does still spell the same;
A very rich fruit whose Botanical name,
Both backwards and forwards does still spell the same;
And a musical note which all will proclaim,
Both backwards and forwards does still spell the same;
The initials of these, when joined form a name,
Which every young lady that's married will claim,
And backwards and forwards does still spell the same.

Solutions to the Rebuses by J. S. D. in our last.

1. Phil-omela, A-donis, Del-os, Pe-ctelius, Hi-ppocrene, A-dmetus—Philadelphia.
2. O, Pe-n, Pe-, E—Oppe—transposed, Pope.
3. Paris, Augeron, Romulus, Lunus, Siculus—Paris.
4. Rectus, Nicolaus, Oceanus, Enyo—rance, transposed—Rome.

Solution to the Question in the Saturday Evening Post of February 17th.

Suppose $8000 = amount, and 1000 = annual payment; then will — 8 years = the time of payment, — 8000 — 7000 = 1000 = interest for 8 years, — 7000 × 8 ÷ 100 × 8 = 3360 = interest for do. — 3360 — 1000 = 2360 = error too much. Again, suppose 9000 = amount, and 1000 = annal payment, then will 9 years = time of payment, — 9000 — 7000 = 2000 = interest for 9 years, — 7000 × 9 ÷ 100 × 9 = 3780 = interest for do. — 3780 — 2000 = 1780 = error too much. Then,

2360 1780

8000 9000

2360 × 9000 = 21240000.
1780 × 8000 = 14240000
580 7000000 ÷ 580 = $12069 28/29 = whole amount, 12068 28/29 — 7000 = 5068 28/29 = whole interest, which divided by 420, the annual interest will give 12 2/29 years the time of payment. Again, $12608 28/29 ÷ 12 2/29 = $1000 = the annual payment.

S.

ANECDOTE OF Dr. FRANKLIN.

The Doctor was walking one day in Front street, near Chesnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, at the dawn of our Revolution, when he was thus accosted by a Tar:—

"Is your name Ben Franklin?" Yes. "Are you the man who invented the saw-dust pudding?" Yes, replied the Doctor. "Then," said the sailor, "for God's sake don't give the receipt to make it to old F*****, our merchant, as he will feed all his crews on it."

The story of the saw-dust pudding *alter dictum*, wheat bran pudding arose in this manner. The Doctor had conducted an independant paper in Philadelphia, which gave offence to a class who wanted to rule every body in their own way, and the heads of this party, some fifteen or twenty, informed the Doctor that they would frown him down, unless he would submit to the curb. The Doctor proposed to explain, and fixed the time at his own house where the gentlemen were invited to dine. He requested his lady to employ two pence in the purchase of a peck of wheat bran, and to make two puddings of it—one for each end of the table, as he was to have fifteen or twenty friends to dine with him.—The company met—the two puddings were served on table, without any other dishes—the company sat down, and each friend was served with his slice of pudding. Their curiosity led them to try it—they examined each other's countenances, and at length were satiated with the pudding. Friends, says the Doctor, will you be helped to more? No, they all replied, we have enough of your pudding. But what means this? Why, replied the Doctor it means to tell you that these two puddings cost two pence, and fifteen friends say they have enough.—Know then, that as long as Benjamin Franklin can satisfy fifteen friends with two pence, he never will sacrifice the independence of his paper.

Puns.—The English papers are lately full of Puns, the larger portion of them, too, of the most despicable kind even of that wretched substitute for wit. The following, however, may pass: "Mr. Kenny, the popular dramatist, the other day in drinking a glass of wine, inadvertantly swallowed some small substance which was floating on the surface, which nearly choaked him—a friend seeing his distress, and anxious to proclaim to his companion the sad state of the case, exclaimed, "It is Cork—gone the wrong way." "I don't know whether it is the wrong way to Cork," said a wag who was present, "but it seems to be a very likely way to *Kill Kenny*."

It will be recollected that about the year 1808, Napoleon assembled nearly all the continental sovereigns at Erfurth. Talma having solicited permission to go thither, the Emperor replied:—"By all means. Go, and you shall play before a whole pit full of Kings."

During Napoleon's stay at Erfurth, wishing to enjoy a jest at the expense of his fellow sovereigns, he desired Talma to perform in Voltaire's "death of Cæsar," a tragedy which was strictly prohibited in Paris. The piece is full of violent attacks upon royalty, and during the performance Napoleon very much enjoyed the embarrassments of the sovereigns, who found themselves, as it were, openly insulted. Talma himself was somewhat embarrassed.

Jeu D'Esprit.—"Ah, Tom," said K. on entering the apartment of a friend, who, after dressing in small clothes for a cotillion party, was busily employed in *mending* a hole in his black silk hose with *pen* and *ink*.—"Ah, Tom, you have your *leg I see in hand*, before you proceed to *shuffle* off this mortal coil." "No K." replied he, "I am only *transcribing* a bond of *security* for this *rent*," showing the hole in his stocking. "I am thinking, Tom," said K. "whether an instrument holds good, that is engrossed on *calf skin*."

Mr. Abernethy, on being asked lately what was a cure for wens, answered, "Upon my life I don't know; I believe you may as well whistle to them as any thing else."

If an unhappy person would not be willing to exchange situations with one whom he knew to be happier, it is not that he would not be glad of many changes in his situation, but because he is not willing to lose the consciousness of his individuality; it would be like dying, and living again, without knowing himself.

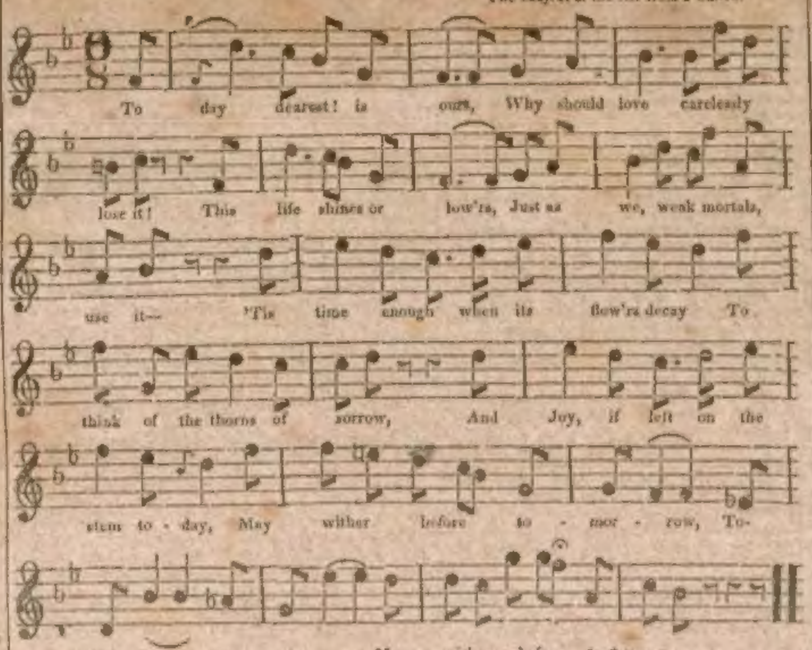
Kind attention to strangers is very grateful to them and generally recommended, yet few who have not been in that situation themselves, are sufficiently sensible of its importance; and those who have been, too many, when at home, are negligent in that duty.

Festus says, the last piece produced by the famous painter Zeuxis, was the picture of an old woman, at which he laughed to such an excess that he died of it.

FROM THE LAST NO. OF THE CASKET, OR FLOWERS OF LITERATURE, WIT AND SENTIMENT.

TO DAY, DEAREST, IS OURS.

A BALLAD, BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

The subject of the Air from a Ballad.

Then why, dearest! so long
Let the sweet moments fly over?
Tho' now blooming and young,
Thou hast me devoutly thy Lover.

Yet Time from both in his silent lapse
Some treasure may steal or borrow;
Thy charms may be less in bloom perhaps,
Or I less in love to-morrow.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

AN ESSAY ON BOTANY.

Since the school of Flora has been introduced into the columns of the Casket, I have thought that it might not be uninteresting to some of its readers, who have not had an opportunity heretofore of studying the useful and entertaining science of Botany, to see the first elements of it laid down so far as to enable them to distinguish and class with ease and precision any plant that they may meet with, if in flower, according to the system of Linnæus. A flower is composed of several parts; the cup, or calyx, is the outer part of the flower, formed of one or more yellowish green leaves, sustaining the corolla at bottom, and inclosing it before it expands, as may be seen in the rose: the blossom or corolla is that beautiful coloured part of a flower which first draws the attention, and is commonly called the flower. The stamina are composed of two parts, one long and thin, by which they are fastened below, called filaments; the other thicker, placed at the top of the filaments, called anthers: each anther is a box containing the dust or pollen: the pistil or pointal in the central part of the flower, formed of three parts; the germen below, which becomes the fruit or seed afterwards, the style similar to the filaments of stamina, and the stigma or apex at the summit.

As the limits of this essay does not admit of going further than the classes, so I shall proceed to enumerate them as they come in course, adding a few observations on the beauty, rare and medical properties of some plants.

Class the first.—Monandria, has one stamen, and as plants of this description are rare ones, and easily to be distinguished, I shall pass on to the

Second class.—Diandria, it has two stamina; plants of this class are not rare, the sage, the rosemary, speedwell, lilac, olive-tree, &c. belong to it, also the privet, whose leaves are much used in mouth-water.

Class the third.—Triandria, has three stamina, and comprises many of our valuable grains and grasses, and some pretty flowers: wheat, rye, and barley, are amongst the grains; oats and timothy the grasses; the towering flag, and modest crocus, welcome harbinger of spring, belong to it.

Class the fourth.—Tetrandria, has four stamina; [illegible] madder, and plantain, all useful plants, are included in it; vessels are used in dressing fine cloth, madder for colouring reds, the plantain bruised with salt, is a certain cure for the bite of a spider if applied timely.

Class fifth.—Pentandria, has five stamina, and comprises a variety of plants, some fragrant, some esculent, and some poisonous. Cowslips and honey-suckles belong to the fragrant, parsnips, carrots, and currants to the esculent, henbane, nightshade, and hemlock to the poisonous.

Class sixth.—Hexandria, has six stamina; it is considered the gayest of Flora's tribe—the great aloe, lilly, crown imperial, tulip, hyacinth, daffodil, and a variety of others, belong to this class.

Class seventh.—Heptandria, has seven stamina: the lizard-tail and trientalis belong to it.

Class eighth.—Octiandria, has eight stamina; the fine-flavoured nasturtium, and evergreen heath, are the most common of this class.

Class ninth.—Enecandria, has nine stamina, comprises many of the best foreign drugs, such as camphor, cinnamon, and rhubarb; our sassafras also belongs to the ninth.

Class tenth.—Decandria is known by its ten stamina, and is the sweetest tribe of the whole; the rich carnation, charming sweet William, and all the variety of pinks are classed in it.

Class eleventh.—Dodecandria is not altogether distinguished by the number of stamina, as the foregoing classes are, but by the situation of them; this class generally has from twelve to nineteen, fixed on the receptacle, or centre of the flower—the houseleek and sweet shrub are ranked in this class.

Twelfth class.—Icosandria is not distinguished by the number of the stamina, but the situation of them; they are seated on the side of the cup and not on the receptacle, as in the eleventh class, as may be seen in the apple and rose,—this class comprises the most of our valuable and delicious fruits and some elegant flowers: the apple so highly prized for cooking, cyder, and vinegar, stands pre-eminent. Vinegar possesses several medical qualities; it is a never failing cure for scalds and burns if applied immediately, and the application continued until the pain ceases: the queen of flowers also graces this rich class.

Thirteenth class.—Polyandria, has many stamina, uniformly springing from the receptacle along with the pointal, and not from the cup or corolla as in the twelfth class: the plants that are included in the thirteenth are often poisonous—the poppy and larkspur are of the number.

Class fourteenth.—Didynamia is distinguished by the number and length of the stamina; it has two long and two short ones; this class contains many of our pleasant aromatick herbs, such as mint, thyme, sweet marjoram, and balm.

Class fifteenth.—Tetradynamia is known by having six stamina, four long and two short ones; cabbage, turnips, and all the sweet beautiful family of gilliflowers enhances this class.

Class sixteenth.—Monadelphia, or one brotherhood, is distinguished by the stamina being all united at the bottom and separated at the top, as may be observed in the splendid hollyhock, useful mallow, and delightful geranium.

Class seventeenth.—Diadelphia, or two brotherhoods, differs from the sixteenth, by having the stamina divided into two sets, or several in one cluster, and one standing alone, as may be seen in the pea and bean, the beautiful rich clover with its red head and honey smell, also belongs to Diadelphia.

Class eighteenth.—Polyadelphia, or many brotherhoods, is distinguished from the former by its stamina being divided into three sets, united at bottom, and separated at top; the St. Jonswort is a fine specimen.

Class nineteenth.—Syngynesia, has a compound flower, and consequently not to be distinguished by the number or situation of the stamina, but by the anthers being united, which gives the flower a smooth appearance, as may be observed in the dandelion: this class cannot be ascertained accurately without the aid of a glass, as many of the flowers are so minute; this class comprises many valuable herbs—chamomile, wormwood, and tansy, belong to it.

Class twentieth.—Gynandria, is distinguished from all others by the circumstance of having the stamina fixed on the pointal, and not on the receptacle or cup: the cheerful looking lady-slipper, and sweet little johnny jump-up are given as the best specimens for examination.

Class twenty-first.—Monoecia, differs very essentially from any we have yet noticed; we must no longer look for a perfect flower within the same empalement, but different ones growing on the same stem, which are termed staminate and pistillate flowers; the staminate are those with stamina, and the pistillate are those with pointals, as may be remarked on the cucumber vine—those with stamina are the non-productive ones, but necessary to fertilize those with pointals. Cucumbers may be made earlier and more productive by breaking off the end of the first running vine a few feet from the root; those vines produce the staminate or unproductive blossoms, and the side shoots the ones that produce fruit—the most of our forest nut trees, and the numerous family of vines, belong to Monoecia.

Class twenty-second.—Dioecia, is distinguished from the twenty first by the staminate and pistillate flowers growing on separate plants of the same species: the maple so highly prized for its rich sugar and beautiful wood, the cool shady willow, and lofty poplar, belong to Dioecia.

Class twenty-third.—Polygamia is known by the staminate, pistillate, and perfect flowers, all growing on the same plant—few plants belong to this class, and it has been abolished by many Botanists.

Class twenty-fourth.—Cryptogamia comprises the ferns, mosses, sea weeds, fungles, and mushrooms—as the flowers are not perceivable to the naked eye, I pass them all over without further remarks, except the mushroom, whose agreeable flavour occasions it to be sought after with such avidity, that the spurious are often gathered and eaten, which causes sickness and death, if not timely relieved—hogs lard is an effectual remedy for the poison of laurel and spurious mushroom, when eaten by animals, if given immediately after a discovery; and I do not see why it should not have the same salutary effect on the human system, though I have never seen the experiment made.

COTTAGE MAID.

Rural Grove, (Del.)

The writer of the School of Flora is pleased to perceive that it has elicited an essay on Linnæan Botany, by a Cottage Maid. This amiable science is peculiarly suited to afford amusement to the ladies in the country, and it is to be hoped that the School of Flora may inspire a taste for it. The Cottage Maid will perceive that some trifling omissions have been obviated or rectified. Indulgence is due to any lady culling flowers in the garden of Flora for the first time. Let none be prevented from treading this flowery path by the pebbles on the way.

C. S. R.

WATTS & RIPPON.

DAVID CLARK, respectfully informs the public that he is publishing a second edition of that valuable Hymn Book published by Messrs. Anderson & Meehan, in the year 1816, containing in one volume the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts, as arranged by Dr. Rippon's Selection. Two hundred pages of the work are already stereotyped. The propriety of including both these works in one volume will appear, when it is considered that Dr. Rippon originally designed his Selection to be an appendix to the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts. As to form, the second edition will differ from the first, in being printed with large type, and on a larger page. As to matter, no alteration whatever will be made, either in the Hymns or their arrangement, but into the Indexes of the work a valuable improvement will be introduced.

In the first edition there was distinct sets of Indexes of first lines of Scriptures and of subjects for the two parts of the work. In the present edition the Indexes of the Selection will, without any omission, be incorporated with those of the arrangement, so as to have one complete set of Indexes for the whole volume.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be embellished with a vignette title, and portraits of Watts and Rippon.

1. The above work will be printed on fine paper, from new Stereotype plates.
2. It will be handsomely and strongly bound in Sheep.
3. The price to Subscribers will be One Dollar per copy.
4. Persons who obtain Eight Subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to the ninth copy gratis.
5. To booksellers and persons obtaining a large number of subscribers, a liberal discount will be made.

No. 118 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

*** The Editors of the Columbian Star, Washington Telegraph and Baltimore Patriot, will please insert this advertisement for one week, and forward their bills to the editor of this paper. jan. 27—tl

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 123 Market street third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the neatness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention.

Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. april 11—ly

PATENT
DIVITIAL INVENTION.

THIS Invention, for which Letters Patent of the United States were obtained by C. S. RAFINESQUE, dated 23d August, 1817, imparts or restores to Values safely invested, the properties of available Money; so as to make them answer the double purpose of a profitable investment, and a circulating medium as good or better than gold or silver coin, because receiving a periodical increase of value. It enables to convert every Stock, Bond, Pledge or Loan, rather of money, Property, or Labour, into a solid and susceptable currency, by rendering their intrinsic value divisible, convertible, transmitable, exchangeable, available, conservable, of small bulk and weight, not liable to alteration or imitation, easily transferable from hand to hand and from place to place at all times by the bearer or holder like coin or bank notes, and producing besides, a constant periodical interest, profit or dividend, like Stocks; blending therefore the separate advantages, facilities and utility of Coin, Notes, and Stocks; acquiring the name of Steel money or Stock-notes, and extending the beneficial results of Savings Bank to all the Divitial Institutions.

This useful invention is of course susceptible of many modifications and applications, whereof the most important, consists in evolving a new mode of forming, holding and transferring Joint Stocks, without responsibility in the holders, except the managers, whereby new Companies, Banks, Manufactures and Institutions, may be established with the utmost facility, on improved plans, for any profitable purpose, with or without charters: but only responsible officers as justice requires. It may also be applied to effect all kinds of Internal improvements with speed, facility and economy, by loans or companies, the stocks of which will be indefinitely divisible at all times, and accessible to all classes of the community.

Patent-Rights of this beneficial and profitable Invention are now offered for sale by the Patentee, to any private individual, and any actual or new Company, Society, Community, Corporation, Institution, Bank, &c. for 2 per cent on the amounts invested, which is less than 10th per annum; or for 1-2 per cent for a single year operation or investment; and three-fourths of which will be taken in the Stocknotes of the purchasers. Stocks, Deposits, Property, Labours, Lotteries, &c. will be invested with the divitial properties on the same terms.—Apply to the PATENTEE by letters post paid. feb 17 1m&3m

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twelfth day of February in the fifty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1827, DAVID CLARK, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit.

The Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts, arranged by Dr. Rippon, with Dr. Rippon's selection, in one volume. With improved Indexes. Stereotyped by L. Johnson.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

feb 17—1m

PROPOSALS,

BY H. ATHERTON, No. 60 North Front street, for publishing by subscription, THE WORKS OF WILLIAM BAYLY, an eminent Minister in the Society of Friends in the time of George Fox.

Extract from Gough's History of the Quakers, vol. ii. page 104.—"This year [1675] William Bayly died at sea at his voyage from the West Indies; he had been a teacher among the Baptists, at Pool, in Dorsetshire, when he was convinced by the ministery of George Fox, in 1654, and entered in society with the people called Quakers, amongst whom he became a zealous preacher, and indefatigable labourer in the exercise of his ministerial gift, to bring others to the truth he had been convinced and experienced the advantage of. In which religious exercise of love to his fellow citizens, it was his lot to participate in the sufferings of his brethren to frequent imprisonment, both during the time of the Commonwealth and after the Restauration."

Extract from Sewell's History of the Quakers, vol. i. page 225.—"Near the beginning of the year 1655, George Fox went from London to Surry, Chichester, Portsmouth and Pool, where William Bayly, a Baptist teacher, and some others, were convinced by George Fox's ministry, and entered into the society of these called Quakers, among whom William Bayly afterwards became an eminent minister."

CONDITIONS.—The work will be printed in one large octavo volume, containing upwards of 500 pages printed on fine paper—and will be put to press as soon as subscription for 500 copies shall be obtained.

The price to subscribers will be two dollars, payable on delivery, neatly bound and lettered.

Every eleventh copy, or the value thereof, will be given to persons who become accountable for ten or more copies. feb 24—3t

INSURANCE
AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of insuring houses and other buildings, insure on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

On this Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, for the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagration depends.

The funds obtained by Insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly, a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for Insurance may be made at either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 241 Arch street.

MICHAEL FOX,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association
march21—1y

FRANKLIN JOURNAL,
AND AMERICAN MECHANICS MAGAZINE,

EDITED by Dr. Thomas P. Jones, Professor of Mechanics in the Franklin Institute. This Journal is devoted to the improvement of the useful arts in our country, is published monthly, each number contains 72 pages closely printed. The work is embellished with wood cuts and copper plate engravings and will form a complete Mechanics Library. Subscription five dollars per annum. Judah Dobson, agent, No. 106, Chesnut st. Philadelphia. jan 22 tf

CLOTHING STORE.
ASHTON & SON, Tailors,
No. 16 Market-street, Philada.

OVER for Sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Fiesta DRESS COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Citron Frocks; Drab and Blue Box; Bang-up and New Market Coats; Blue, Green and Mixtures Coatees. Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colours and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and *warranted* to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.

oct. 21—tf

Conine's Office, 3 South 3d Street.

JANUARY 20th, 1827.

HAVING experienced a very liberal share of patronage in my line of business, from my friends and customers in the preceding classes of the Union Canal Lottery, to whom I tender sincere thanks—and beg a continuance of the same liberality for chances in the 47th class UNION CANAL LOTTERY, to be drawn in this City on the 28th March next, CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000—Tickets $5, shares in proportion, which may be had in the greatest variety of any office in this city or Baltimore. At which places orders from the country (post paid) enclosing the requisite amounts in cash or prizes will meet the most prompt attention.

Jan 20—tf W. C. CONINE.

NEW SCHEME.

NINE drawn ballots, only 60 numbers. Union Canal Lottery, 27th Class. Highest prize $30,000.

Tickets five dollars, Shares in proportion. For sale at LEVY'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 89 Chesnut street, next door below Third street.

☞ Where have been sold and lately paid several large capital prizes.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

Uncurrent money taken at par for tickets.

All kinds of Gold and Bank Notes bought at the best terms.

Exchange and Lottery information gratis.

Jan. 20—tf A. J. LEVY.

La Fayette Office! Once More!

KENNEDY & Co's PRIZE 1.18 F.

THE following are the numbers drawn in the 26th class of the UNION CANAL, shedding as usual, Fortune's richest gifts on the patrons of the La Fayette Lucky Office.

34 59 48 3 39 45 50 42

34 48 59—drew $15,000
42 48 50—drew 10,000
3 42 51—drew 5,000
3 39 48—drew 4,000
3 39 42—drew 3,000
3 48 59—drew 1,000
59 45 42—drew 1,000
42 48 59—drew 1,000

The Capital was sold in Jersey; a quarter of the $10,000 was sold in the city. Holders of prizes are respectfully informed, that by calling on us they can obtain the CASH on the most reasonable terms. The public is notified, that KENNEDY & CO. will sell tickets in the next class at ☞ Scheme Price $5 until Monday morning next, when they will be advanced to $7. All Lottery and Exchange information imparted GRATIS. Bank Notes discounted on the most reasonable terms, and every attention bestowed on adventurers, by

KENNEDY & CO. 45 S. 3d st.
feb 7—tf first door above Chesnut, east side.

A CARD.
TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

AS the females in all families are particularly interested in keeping furniture in the neatest manner, I take the liberty to recommend to their particular notice an article under the name of FURNITURE PASTE, which, when applied according to the directions accompanying the box, will with little labour give the furniture a polish and gloss, equal in lustre to plate glass. Price 25 cents per Box, it is nearly as cheap as common wax.

ALSO, Black Varnish, of a superior quality, for Varnishing coal grates, ash pans, fenders, locks and jams.—This Varnish has a beautiful gloss, and will stand a great heat. (Price 12 cents per bottle.) For sale by

PETER LEHMAN,
march 3—3t Druggist, No. 230 Market street.

WANTED.

SECOND-HAND Copies of Bigelow's and Barton's American Medical Botany. Apply to the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. march 3—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS always for sale, a handsome assortment of Every Pointed Pencils of superior make. Likewise, Silver Pencil Cases of all kinds, Tooth Picks, Tweezers, &c.

ALSO, Gold and Silver Pins, Thimbles and Fancy Jewellery of every description, which he will sell wholesale and retail at the very lowest cash prices.

JOHN C. FARR,
No. 35, Market street, one door below Third st.

A supply of Leads for the above pencils always on hand. march 3—tf

JOHN D. DAVIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CORNER of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.—Merchandize received on storage, or forwarded. Liberal advances made on consignments, on which insurance is effected against loss or damage by fire.

march 3—6t*

Acting American Theatre.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
No. X. of the "Acting American Theatre," containing a portrait of
Mr. BARNES, as Billy Lackaday.

THE attention of the public, is respectfully solicited to this work, which will be found well worthy the support of the patrons of the fine Arts; no expense has been spared, and every effort has been used to produce a set of Histrionic prints, which may challenge competition with any similar work produced in Europe; and the proprietor feels no hesitation in saying, that as far as the work has progressed, he has completely succeeded.

NUMBERS ALREADY PUBLISHED.

No. 1. Wild Oats, Mr. Fennie, as Sir George Thunder.
No. 2. Much Ado About Nothing, Miss Kelly, as Beatrice.
No. 3. Superstition, Mrs. Duff, as Mary.
No. 4. Old Maid, Mrs. Fenner, as Miss Harlowe.
No. 5. Mariadora, Mr. Duff, as Mariadora.
No. 6. Honey Moon, Mr. Wemyss, as Rolando.
No. 7. Isabella, Mrs. Barnes, as Isabella.
No. 8. School of Reform, Mr. Hilson, as Tyke.
No. 9. Turnpike Gate, Mr. Cowell, as Crack.
No. 10. Sweethearts and Wives, Mr. Barnes, as Billy Lackaday.

At last few Numbers of Miss KELLY remain on hand, and no second edition is contemplated, those who wish to possess the work from the commencement, will please apply as early as possible.

Price to Subscribers, 37 1-2 cents, each number.

N. B.—Impressions of the plates on superfine French paper, may be purchased separately from the plates, at 50 cents each.

All orders for this work (post paid, and inclosing the cash) will be promptly attended to, and forwarded immediately, if addressed to F. C. Wemyss, No. 161 1-2 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Second-to National Advocate of New York; Boston Evening Gazette; Louisiana Advertiser, New Orleans, Charleston City Gazette; Canadian Courant, Montreal, and the Albion of New York, will please insert this once a week, for four weeks and forward their bills to the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, for payment.

F. C. 3—tf

FIRST BALTIMORE LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE,—Baltimore, Feb. 14th 1827.

SCHEME NO. 10, OF THE

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—arranged on the Odd & Even System.

BY which the holder of two Tickets or two Shares is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!—The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, and will take place in Baltimore,

ON THE 14th OF MARCH.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
10.000 DOLLARS,

SCHEME.

1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
5	1,000	5,000
4	500	2,000
20	100	2,000
40	50	2,000
100	20	2,000
200	5	1,000
15,000	2	30,000
15,471 Prizes,		$60,000

Not one Blank to a prize!! Every prize payable in Cash, which at least at COHEN'S OFFICE, may be had, the moment they are drawn.

Tickets,	$2.00	Quarters,	50 cts.
Halves,	1.00	Eighths,	25 cts.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd & Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114, Market street, Baltimore;

Where both the great capital prizes of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS were obtained in the late Grand State Lotteries; and where the HIGHEST CAPITAL of 30,000 dollars, in the last Grand State Lottery, was at once, paid in Cash, the moment it was presented; and where more Capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. S. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

☞ COHEN'S "*Gazette & Lottery Register*," will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

Feb. 24—3t

REMOVAL.

DANIEL MONNIER, Clock and Watch maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to No. 249 South second street, corner of Gaskill street, opposite the New Market, Philadelphia.

He has constantly on hand for sale, Chains, Seals, Keys, and other Trinkets of the choicest patterns.

He also makes and repairs musical, repeating and other watches of every description, on moderate terms.

Feb. 24—3t*

DR. JACOB BECKER'S
CELEBRATED GENUINE EYE BALSAM.

THE public are hereby cautioned against the use of a spurious article, purporting to be Dr. Becker's Eye Balsam, which has been sold in this city and elsewhere, for the genuine article. The genuine Balsam has been used for nearly forty years and proved itself the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of sore and inflamed eyes; where it necessary the proprietor could produce thousands of testimonials to show its specific effects. The public will be particular to observe, (to prevent fraud) that none is genuine without the name and signature of the proprietor on each direction.

It is offered for sale by Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and 2d st.—Frederick Dreer, No. 137 S. 4th st. between Spruce and Pine sts.—Mrs. Redmond, No. 33 S. 2d st. near Norris alley—Pearson & Gault, No. 6 N. 3d st. —Edward B. Garrigues, N. W. corner of Market and Sixth sts.

Dr. BENJAMIN BECKER, Proprietor,
Heir and Agent, for Elizabeth Becker, the surviving Widow.

Price wholesale, $3 per dozen—single cup, 31 1-4 cents.

N. B. observe the signature, Benjamin Becker, Orwigsburg, Feb. 21, 1827.

TAKE NOTICE.

I do hereby certify that I have been an agent for Dr. Benjamin Becker and Elizabeth Becker, the surviving widow, for 13 years, and still continue.

Feb. 24—7t* E. BEHREAUD.

A CARD.

W. S. DILLINGHAM, Dentist, has removed from his late residence in Arch near Fifth, to No. 107 Arch, between Third and Fourth streets, third door above the Presbyterian Church. feb 24—3t*

SHIP TIMBER.

THE following described Knees are wanted at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for which the prices are and will be paid on delivery, they must be of the best White Oak and delivered in the course of the year 1827.

KNEES, Body and Arm, 5 feet 6 inches; diameter of the arm, clear of bark, 13 inches, to side when completely finished, in the ship seven inches, to be square and square in shape, price $7.

KNEES, Body 7 feet 6 inches, Arm, 5 feet 6 inches diameter of the arm clear of bark, 13 inches, to side when completely finished in the ship 8 1-2 inches, to be square in shape, price $7 50.

KNEES, Body 8 feet 6 inches, diameter of the Arm clear of bark, 13 inches, to side when completely finished in the ship 9 inches, to be square and square in shape, price $8.

KNEES, Body 7 feet, Arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the Arm clear of bark 13 inches; to side when completely finished in the ship 10 inches, to be square in shape, price $8 50.

KNEES, Body 7 feet, Arm 5 feet 6 inches diameter of the Arm clear of bark, 13 inches, to side when completely finished in the ship, 11 inches, to be square in shape, price $10 50.

NAVY AGENT OFFICE,
Feb. 24—3m Philadelphia

ALMACK'S,

A SOIREE at Ranelagh for sale at the Bookstore of J. G. & C. H. ADKEN, 150, South Third near Locust corner Callowhill, and J. G. ADKEN, 252 Market four doors above Ninth.

ALSO, The Young Rifleman's Comrade, Boyne Water, Shakspeare, Lady of the Lake, Views of the Savannah, Irving's Works, Johnson on the Morbid Sensibility of the Stomach, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand, an assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School, Juvenile and Blank Books, with a great variety of Stationary. march 3—tf

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THIS Medicine now offered to the public in this state has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been labouring under the disease for years and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at

HENRY CORNISH'S
Drug and Chemical Store, No. 273, North Third, above Callowhill street. (Successor to James A. Austin.)

Likewise at Thatcher & Thompson's, north-west corner of Second and Market street, and at Graham and Schaffer's, No. 248, South Second street, second door below the corner of South—Philadelphia.

The above Medicine may be had wholesale or retail, and a liberal discount allowed to wholesale dealers and country merchants. jan 20 3m*

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO BOYS as apprentices at the Ladies Shoemaking business, will be taken should they come well recommended, some one need apply—such will find a good situation, where they will be well learnt the trade, and otherwise usually provided for. Enquire at No. 16 LOMBARD STREET. feb 24—3t*

TO LET.

AN excellent stand for business, No. 43 Market street, below Second street, situate for a dry goods or hosiery store.

ALSO, a handsome 3 story brick dwelling No. 129 Vine street, at the corner of Crown street. This property combines with a pleasant and agreeable neighbourhood the singular advantage of coolness in Summer and warmth in winter.

GARDEN FARM.

ALSO a Garden Farm to let, situate on the Point no Point road, two miles above Kensington. It contains about 11 acres, in fine heart and excellent order, and will be leased for 2 years, to a substantial gardener with good recommendations. SAML. MORRIS LYNN,
feb 24—tf No. 130 N. Fourth street.

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.
ROBINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store, No. 78 south Third street, between Walnut and Chesnut, a few doors below Girard's bank, where they will, wholesale and retail, Morocco Leather suited for Shoemakers, Coachmakers, Hatters and others, which they will dispose of at moderate prices; also, White Leather and Buckskins. Wool for Hatters and Saddlers, on the lowest terms, for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.

aug 26—6m

COCALICO MILL STONES.

THE Subscribers are for sale, Cocalico Mill Stones of all descriptions, celebrated for Chopping Corn and Rye, and Grinding Plaster. Orders addressed to them, to be left at the Empkraia Post Office, Lancaster County, Pa. where they will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. MARTIN & KOKOMACHER.

Dec 2—1m*

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